

# The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1750.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price*)

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| <p>I. Ceremony of Installing the Knights of the Garter.</p> <p>II. M. Buffon's History and Theory of the Earth.</p> <p>III. Summary of the most important Affairs in last Session of Parliament, continued.</p> <p>IV. Description of the Town of Northampton.</p> <p>V. Remarks on the <i>Triumph of Isis</i>.</p> <p>VI. Gaming destructive to all the Charms of the Fair Sex.</p> <p>VII. Of Presence of Mind.</p> <p>VIII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &amp;c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of L. Pinarius, and C. Salonijs, on the Bill for limiting the Times and Conditions of Discharge from the Military Service.</p> <p>IX. Shocking Cruelties of Dragooning on account of Religion.</p> <p>X. Comparison between Animals and Vegetables.</p> <p>XI. Former and present State of England with regard to France.</p> <p>XII. Account of the Weekly Journals.</p> <p>XIII. Second Letter on the Importance of the Herring Fishery.</p> | <p>XIV. A Letter of Seneca to Lucilius.</p> <p>XV. Two Mathematical Problems solved.</p> <p>XVI. A Method of Study without Reading.</p> <p>XVII. A famous theological Controversy.</p> <p>XVIII. Of Davis's Quadrant.</p> <p>XIX. The Isle of Cerigo described.</p> <p>XX. Report of the Committee in relation to the Masters and Journeymen Freemen.</p> <p>XXI. Remarkable Story of a young Heroine.</p> <p>XXII. POETRY: Fair Zelinda, a Song; a Pastoral Dialogue, sung at Vaux hall; Shakespear's Ghost; on the Death of Sir Thomas Abney; <i>Invitatio in Rus</i>; Ode on the Herring Fishery; Peggy to her John; an Epitaph; a new Song, set to Musick, &amp;c.</p> <p>XXIII. THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Election of Sheriffs, &amp;c. Sessions at the Old Bailey; a remarkable Trial, &amp;c. &amp;c.</p> <p>XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVIII. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With an elegant VIEW of the South-West Prospect of the Town of NORTHAMPTON, beautifully engraved on Copper.

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N. B. In page 255, at the bottom of the column, under C. Salonijs, read L—d G—S—le.





T H E  
LONDON MAGAZINE.  
JUNE, 1750.

*In our Magazine for June last Year, p. 252, 287, we gave an Account of the Ceremony of electing six new Knights of the Garter, viz. his Royal Highness Prince George, eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his most Serene Highness the Margrave of Anspach, the Duke of Leeds and Bedford, and the Earls of Albemarle and Granville; and as they are in a few Days to be install'd at Windsor, by Commission, we believe the following Account of that august Ceremony, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.*



THE commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in their compleat habit of the order, meet in the great chamber of the dean of Windsor's lodgings, where the officers of the order attend in their habits, and the knights elect come thither in their under habits, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

Such knights as are not named in the commission, are first to be conducted in their full habits to the chapel, preceded by the poor knights and prebends in their habits, and the officers of arms in their coats, who enter the choir with the usual reverences; and when such knights have taken their respective stalls, the poor knights and prebends return and attend in the cloister, and the officers of arms in the dean's hall.

Then the procession begins in the following order. Poor knights two and two; prebends two and two; officers of arms two and two: The elect knights two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, the junior going first. The officers of the order in their crimson sattin mantles, the register having on his right hand garter king of arms, carrying the sovereign's commission, and the black rod on the left. The knights commissioners two and two, covered with their black caps and feathers,

June, 1750.

the juniors first; and thus proceeding into the north isle of the chapel, the poor knights make a stand at a distance beyond the chapter-house door; the prebends do the same nearer to the chapter-house door; the officers of arms next to the chapter-house door.

The knight elect retires to a chair placed for that purpose behind the altar. The three officers of the order enter the chapter-house; after them the commissioners, who set themselves at the side of the table according to their seniority and form of the stalls in the chapel.

Garter, with reverence, presents the commission to the senior commissioner, who gives it to the register to read; which being done, he presents the same to the lords commissioners, who redeliver the same to the register to be entered.

Then garter is sent to conduct the senior knight by election from his chair to the chapter-house door, where he is received by the commissioners; garter then proceeding before them to that part of the table, where the ensigns of the knight elect are placed. Garter is then sent to bring in all the other knights elect or proxies, according to their seniorities, who are all singly introduced and received in the same manner.

Garter then presents the lords commissioners the surcoat of the senior knight elect, who invest him therewith; the register reading the admonition: "Take this robe of crimson to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

Then garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the lords commissioners, who buckle it on over the surcoat: Then the

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hanger and sword, which they also gird on. The same is repeated to all the knights elect in their order; but the proxies are not invested. The knights elect continue in the chapter-house while the procession is made to the choir, and the hatchments of the deceased knights offered, as follows.

The poor knights enter first, make their A reverences all together in the middle of the choir, first to the altar, then to the sovereign's stall, and proceed up as near as they can to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side. The prebends follow, making the like reverences, and stand all below the poor knights, excepting two who go to the altar. The officers of arms next enter, with B the same reverences, and stand below the prebends on both sides. The officers of the order come next in the same manner, and stand before their own seat or form. The commissioners enter together, if they are companions, make their reverences, and stand under their banners, before their respective stalls; but if not companions, C the junior enters first.

Garter goes into the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverences, and then repairs to the place where he before had ordered the hatchments to be laid on a stool, and takes up the banner, which he holds almost rolled up. The provincial kings then meet, make their reverences, and pass down into the middle of the choir, D repairing to the lords commissioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences towards the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; and being preceded by the two kings of arms, carry the same, the point forward a little declining, to the first step of the altar, where they make the like reverences, and from thence go to the rails, where they make their reverences only to the altar, then kneeling deliver it to the two prebends, who place it upright at the south end of the altar; and then the lords commissioners having made the same reverences as they did in their coming up, return to their former place under their banners, being waited on by the said kings of arms, who return to their former station. E Then the two eldest heralds in like manner meet, make their reverences, and repair unto the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the sword, the pommel or hilt upwards, which is in like manner carried up and offered, and the commissioners then return as before. The two next heralds then meet in the like manner, and G repair to the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the helm and crest, which are offered in the same manner.

The knights then standing under their respective banners, return to the chapter-

house. The poor knights forthwith join, make their reverences, and go out of the choir two and two; the prebends the same, then the officers of arms, the officers of the order; the commissioners together, with the like reverences. Then the procession is thro' the isle toward the chapter-house, where the poor knights make a stand, and divide themselves on both sides at a distance from the door; the prebends in like manner next them; the officers of arms nearest the door. The officers of the order enter the chapter-house before the lords commissioners.

Then the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms, having ranged themselves, the procession is again made into the choir. The poor knights pass on into the chapel, make their reverences, and place themselves on both sides, as before, near the altar. The prebends then enter with the same reverences, and go to their respective seats. The officers of arms stand next below the poor knights. The officers of the order follow, garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, George, and book of statutes, having the register on his right hand carrying the New Testament, and the oath, fairly wrote on parchment, and the black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed towards the seat before, or below the stall of the elect knight, where garter places the cushion with the ensigns on the desk; and the officers of the order stand below in the choir. The commissioners having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap in his hand, enter, making the like reverences together, and then these go into the seat below, or under the knight's stall, the senior commissioner entering first. If three commissioners, the two seniors conduct the knight, and the junior goes before them. Then one of the officers of the order holding the New Testament open, the knight elect lays his right hand thereon; and the register having read the oath to him, he kisses the book. About this time two prebends are to be conducted to the altar by the verger, to officiate. The commissioners and knight elect come out of that under seat, and the senior knight enters the appointed stall of the knight elect, who follows him, and then the other commissioners enter also. Then the register and garter enter into the under seat, the black rod continuing in his former place, where garter presents to the commissioners the mantle, who invests the knight therewith, the register, during the time, reading the admonition: "Receive this robe; &c." Garter then presents the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight's right



right shoulder, bringing the tippets athwart his breast, and tucking them under the belt. Then garter presents to them the great collar and George, which they fasten over the mantle and hood, upon the knight's shoulder, whilst the register reads the admonition: "Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Garter then presents the statute book, which the commissioners deliver to the knight, and the commissioners then place the cap and feathers on his head, and set him in his stall; whereon the officers of the order retire with the usual reverences, and stand before their seats. The knight being thus installed, rises up, makes his reverences, first towards the altar, then to the sovereign's stall; and then the commissioners embracing him, congratulate him and descend. The commissioners being come down in the middle of the choir, make their reverences: And if no more are to be installed, the junior knight stands in the choir before his stall till the senior ascends his stall, when the other also takes his stall, and both make their reverences as soon as they are in them. The officers of the order then make their reverences, and sit in their seats: The officers of arms in a body do the like, and come down towards the sovereign's stall, placing themselves on both sides. Lastly, the poor knights do the same, and retire towards their seats.

If there be any other knights elect, they are severally install'd in the same manner. But in case the same be done by proxy, he enters bare-headed, between the commissioners, and is conducted to the seat under the stall of his principal, where the register gives him the oath; and then he is in the former method led into the stall, where the commissioners put the mantle over his left shoulder or arm, in such manner as the cross embroider'd within the garter may be seen: And then the commissioners seat him in the stall, who forthwith rises up, makes his reverences to the altar, and to the sovereign's stall, and then the commissioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the name of his principal.

The installation being over, the knights, during divine service, with great ceremony, coming to the rails, make only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offer gold and silver into the basin held by two of the prebends.

When prayers are ended, there is a grand procession to the castle, where all the knights dine.

The oath mentioned in this account, is as follows: "You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble order of the garter, shall promise and swear by the holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of Almighty God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God and his holy word." (*See the ceremony of installing the knights of the Bath, in our Mag. for 1749, p. 298.*)

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As you have given us in your last, the ingenious Mr. Hughes's account of the Animal Flower in Barbadoes, an abstract from M. de Buffon's comparison between animals and vegetables, may be a proper sequel, and therefore I have sent it you as follows:

For considering these two kinds of natural productions, he says, we must first exactly learn the qualities which are proper to each, and those which are common to both. First, then, he considers in what they differ, and next in what they agree; and the most apparent difference is that quality we call self-motion. As to this, he grants, that we know of no vegetable that has a progressive motion; but then there are several animals, such as oysters and other shell-fish, that have no progressive motion; this therefore is not a general and necessary difference.

Then he considers the faculty of perceiving, and if by this we mean only, that of acting or making a motion upon occasion of any shock or resistance, the vegetable called the sensitive plant, we must acknowledge to be indued with this faculty. Whereas if we mean by perceiving, the faculty of perceiving and comparing ideas, there are several animals which, so far as we can discover, have no such faculty; for if we should allow it to oysters, for example, why should we not allow it to some sorts of vegetables in an inferior degree? This difference therefore is neither general nor certain.

A third difference seems to be their manner of feeding themselves: The animals, by means of their external organs, seize those things that are proper for them: They search for their pasture, and chuse their food. On the other hand, the vegetables

tables seem reduced to the necessity of receiving whatever food the earth furnishes them with: Their food seems to be always the same, without any variety in their manner of procuring it, or any choice; the moisture of the earth being their only food. Nevertheless, if we attend to the organization and action of the roots, we shall presently conclude, that these are their external organs, which they make use of for procuring their food: We shall see, that these roots turn themselves away from any obstacle, or from a vein of bad earth, and go to seek for that which is good: That they even divide and multiply themselves, and change their very form, in order to procure nourishment for the plant. We cannot therefore conclude this to be an infallible distinction between animals and vegetables.

From this examen we evidently see, that there is no difference absolutely general and essential between animals and vegetables; but that nature descends by imperceptible degrees from the most perfect to the most imperfect animal, and from thence to the most perfect vegetable. The fresh water polypus may, if you please, says he, be the last of animals and the first of vegetables. To which I shall add, that if he had ever heard of the Animal Flower, he would probably have chosen it, instead of the polypus; for as it seems to have a root, it partakes more than the polypus of the vegetable; but whether it draws any nourishment from that root, is a question worth inquiring into.

In truth, says M. de Buffon, after having examined the differences, if we inquire into the resemblances of animals and vegetables, we shall presently find one which is general and very essential, namely, that of a faculty common to both of producing their kind, which is a faculty that supposes more analogies and likenesses than we can well imagine, and which ought to make us conclude, that with respect to the nature of animals and vegetables, they are beings of pretty much the same order.

A second resemblance may be drawn from the opening or unfolding of their parts, a property common to both; for vegetables have, as well as animals, a faculty of growing; and if the manner in which they unfold themselves be different, it is not wholly and essentially so, since there are very considerable parts of animals, such as the bones, the hair, the nails, the horns, &c. whose unfolding or growing is a real vegetation, and the fœtus, in the first seasons of its formation, may be said to vegetate rather than live.

A third resemblance is, that there are

animals which produce their kind in the same manner and by the same methods as plants do: The generating of the insect called the vine-fretter, which is brought about without copulation, may be compared to that of vegetables by the seed; and the generating of the polypus, which is brought about by its being cut asunder, resembles that of trees by the slip.

From hence therefore, he says, we may with the more reason be assured, that animals and vegetables are beings of the same order; and that nature passes insensibly from the one to the other, since there are essential and general resemblances between them, and we can find no one difference that can be considered as such.

M. de Buffon proceeds next to draw a comparison between animals and vegetables with respect to their number, their bulk, their form, and their place of residence; but I shall give you no more of what he says upon this subject, unless your readers seem to desire it; therefore I shall now conclude with observing what, perhaps, few of your readers ever thought of before, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to give a perfect definition of what we call animal or vegetable. Before I heard of the Animal Flower, I thought it might be said, that a vegetable was a material being that had its root in the earth or water and received nourishment by that root; and on the other hand, an animal was a material being that had no root in either, but received nourishment from what we call a mouth. But the Animal Flower makes me doubt of this definition, and future discoveries may, perhaps, furnish more reasons for doubting. I am, &c.

From Old England, June 9.

A French manuscript, for I think it was never printed, says thus of Lewis XIV. in relation to his tyranny over his protestant subjects: What wrong had these people done the king? Had they not always been faithful to him? That was not their crime; for it must be acknowledged, to the shame of the catholick religion, that while the greatest part of us sided with the princes in the late civil wars, they stood always firm to the king; and it was to them only that the king was indebted for his crown: That which made them criminal was their religion, and their refusal to yield obedience to his imperious commands in turning catholicks; tho' they humbly and dutifully remonstrated to him, that they should act against their consciences, if they abandoned the doctrines of their reformation. But the king was absolute, and would not be denied; and, because they refused him immediate obedience, his



jury kindled against them ; so that neither age, nor sex, nor merit, nor quality, escaped it : He let loose his dragoons upon them ; he set up villains and robbers to be their converters ; and, like another Malomet, he made use of fire and sword to force them to receive his doctrine.

With what colours shall I draw the hideous picture of these abominable conversions, at which even the holy see trembled, and which have drawn so many tears from the eyes of all real catholics ? This implacable prince no sooner heard that his protestant subjects had declared they would die in their religion, because they believed it to be the truth, and that, excepting in that single point, they were ready to sacrifice their lives for his honour, than he thundered out his orders for his butcherly converters to pour into all the provinces, and force the consciences of those innocent people at all events. His orders were attended with a declaration, that he was resolved to have his pleasure put in execution whatever it cost him ; and that his converters should stand indemnified for all barbarities whatever they should commit in enforcing obedience to his commands.

Thus animated, these infernal legions hastened to execute the bloody mandate of their cruel monarch : Nor was there any sort of inhumanity they did not practise. The oppressions and violences of these lewd converters, and the unheard-of torments which they invented to preach up the king's religion, would swell up into many bulky volumes. On their entering a city, some seized upon the gates and all the avenues, while others beat about the streets to seize upon fugitives, and force them to attend to the documents of these abominable apostles. They were quartered at discretion, by order of the intendants of the provinces, and sometimes of the bishops themselves, to the shame of the episcopal dignity ; and they no sooner entered into a house, but they filled it with horrible cries, accompanied with a thousand blasphemies. They appeared like so many devils let loose and broke out of hell, to make war upon mankind. Neither tears or submission could move them : They hanged both men and women by the feet or hair of their head to the ceiling, or on hooks in the chimnies. They plunged them into wells or sloughs full of mud and filth. They half-roasted and basted their naked limbs with melted grease. They thrust red-hot coals into the palms of their hands, then closed them by force. They poured wine into their bodies with funnels : They blew them up with bellows till their bellies burst. They tore the hair from their chins and head, and their nails

from their fingers and toes. They stript them naked, and, after they had offered them a thousand indignities, they stuck pins into them from head to foot. They pinched and gashed their skins with a penknife, and sometimes with red-hot pincers nipped the flesh from their arms, or else took them by the noses and led them from room to room.

Modesty will not permit to tell the ignominies the women were constrained to undergo. They ravished several, and some in the presence of their husbands and fathers, whom they had tied to the bed-posts. 'Tis impossible to recount the various torments which these infernal miscreants invented to plant the catholick faith in the hearts of the king's subjects. They committed those cruelties, which, perhaps, the devils themselves would not have thought of ; and when they observed, that those whom they so tormented, endured all, they bethought themselves at length how to make them mad, by hindering them from sleep for whole weeks together. Rich and poor, men and women, young and old, sick and sound, all without distinction, deeply experienced their barbarity ; while the king and his confessor laughed at these inhumanities, which drew so much blood and such showers of tears from those religious people, who however supported themselves with a wonderful constancy of mind ; and then it was that the frantick monarch filled all the cloisters, dungeons, and gallies, with infinite numbers of these miserable people ; who, in regard to the good services they had done him, were worthy of a better reward. Thus France was a theatre full of dread and horror ; the hangman at work at all hours ; and they that died in contempt of the king's orders, were dragged along the streets as a spectacle to the people, and then thrown into the common sewers.

*From Old England, June 16.*

IT is hardly credible, that a nation so brave in the field, and so wise in council as Great Britain has been ; a terror to Spain when she aimed under Philip II. at universal empire, and since to France when Louis Quatorze had projected, and indeed near effected the same design ; a nation which, if we look farther back into the glorious reigns of our Edwards and our Henrys, we shall find to have frequently humbled, and at last conquered France ! to have given even being to the republick of Holland, and a king of Portugal ! a nation too, that, within recent remembrance, brought the French tyrant upon his knees to deprecate for his insults and depredations upon his neighbours, and to

for peace on any terms!—I say, it is hardly credible that such a nation should so far degenerate as to become the dupe at a bubble of that very power she has so long kept within bounds; especially, after having given such a signal instance of her bravery in the field, on the commencement of the late war, under his present majesty at Dettingen!—a glorious presage of the downfall of France; had his royal hands been properly strengthened, and himself not restrained from the field!

But the wisdom of Burleigh governed against Philip II. and our Edwards and our Henrys, if we except Henry VI. were not restrained by factious ministers. William III. was his own minister against Lewis, and Marlborough afterwards in the field, and various great men in council gloriously pursued his mighty plan. His present majesty in his success was supported by such abilities in the cabinet, as perhaps no court in Europe could at that time equal; so when an upright heart and a vast mind met together in the same person, improved by experience and observation, what may not a king, naturally animated with a sense of glory and publick good, expect from such a happy junction, which perhaps occurs not once in an age? No wonder a degenerate nobility and a corrupt parliament should be scared at an appearance so ominous and ill-boding to their self-interested views! But I have done, and they have undone \*\*\*\*\*. The beaten French took courage and beat us in their turn—must shamefully beat us in every battle—nay, in every attempt—yea, in every skirmish; but no where so effectually as at Aix! How unequal the commencement and the close of that war!

*After this the writer expatiates on the conduct of France since the peace, particularly as to the non-evacuation of Tobago and the other neutral islands; and the friendly visit they made our new colony in Nova Scotia, and the generous protection they give the native Indians against us.*

Old England of the 2d, is a serious paper on the distemper among the cattle, the late mortality by malignant fevers, the two shocks of an earthquake, and the bishop of London's late excellent letter. That of the 23d, draws a humorous parallel between the character of the heathen god Mercury, and that of our present ministers.

The Remembrancers of the 2d, 9th, 16th, and 23d, are all upon some circumstances relating to the Westminster election.

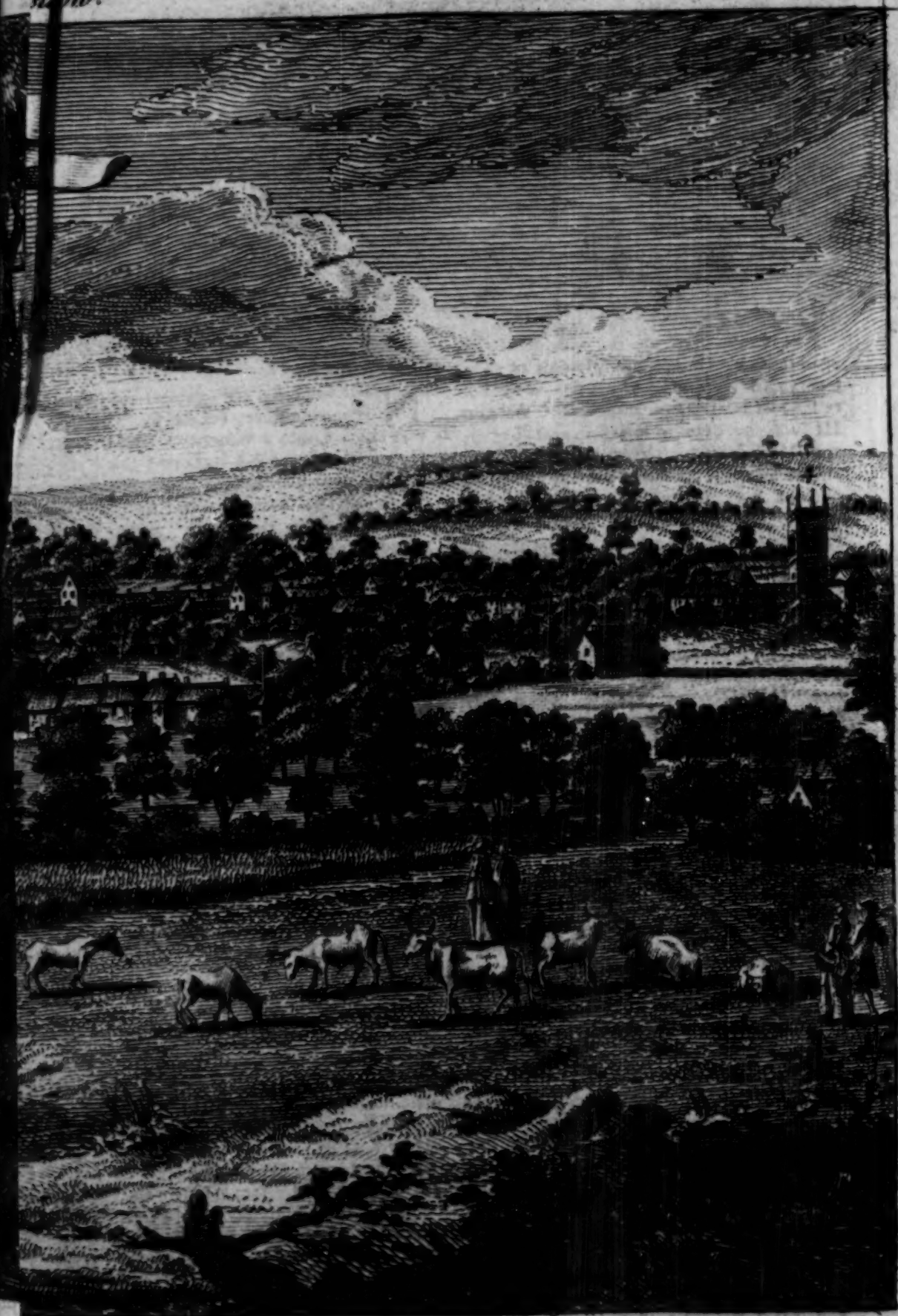
The Westminster Journal of the 2d, 9th, and 23d, contains several remarks on the behaviour of the Dutch towards this nation, occasioned by the three placart men,

mentioned in our last, p. 239. for the encouragement of their herring fishery. That of the 16th, is a humorous dialogue between a Frenchman, a Spaniard, and an Englishman; wherein the French policy with regard to Spain and England, in keeping them neither friends enough to conflict in each other, nor so much enemies as to draw their swords, is largely set forth.

A DESCRIPTION of the Town  
NORTHAMPTON, the South-W  
Prospect of which we have given in  
annexed PLATE.

Northampton, the capital of Northamptonshire, before Peterborough was erected into a bishoprick and city by Henry VIII. and still reckoned the county town, is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Nen, where it receives another small river from the north. It is 24 computed and 67 measured miles N. W. from London. It was in ancient times nearly built and large, contained seven parish churches, besides two in the suburbs, and was encompassed by a wall. It was burnt by the Danes when they began to prevail in England, and opposed the barons in their first wars, but afterwards sided with them, and Henry III. took it by assault. Parliaments were sometimes held here as being in the heart of England, and here in 1460, the earl of Warwick defeated the Lancastrians, and took Henry VI. prisoner a second time. Notwithstanding these vicissitudes of fortune, it flourished and increased for many ages; but in 1675, was laid in ashes by an accidental fire: However, it was soon rebuilt much finer and more uniform, and is now one of the handsomest towns in England. The streets are well laid out, and the houses very compact and neat. It has at present four churches, viz. All Hallows or All Saints, St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's of which the first is a noble structure, in the heart of the town, where four spacious streets meet. The market-place is a fine large square; and the horse market exceeds all others in England. It has two hospitals besides another lately erected for the county and a charity school. The town-hall or session-house, the goal, and all the publick buildings exceed those of most country towns. Here are mineral waters, reckoned very good in the stone. The markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays; but the last is the chief for corn and other provisions. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, &c. and sends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen paying scot and lot. It is noted for the manufacture of shoes and boots, and next to that, of stockings.



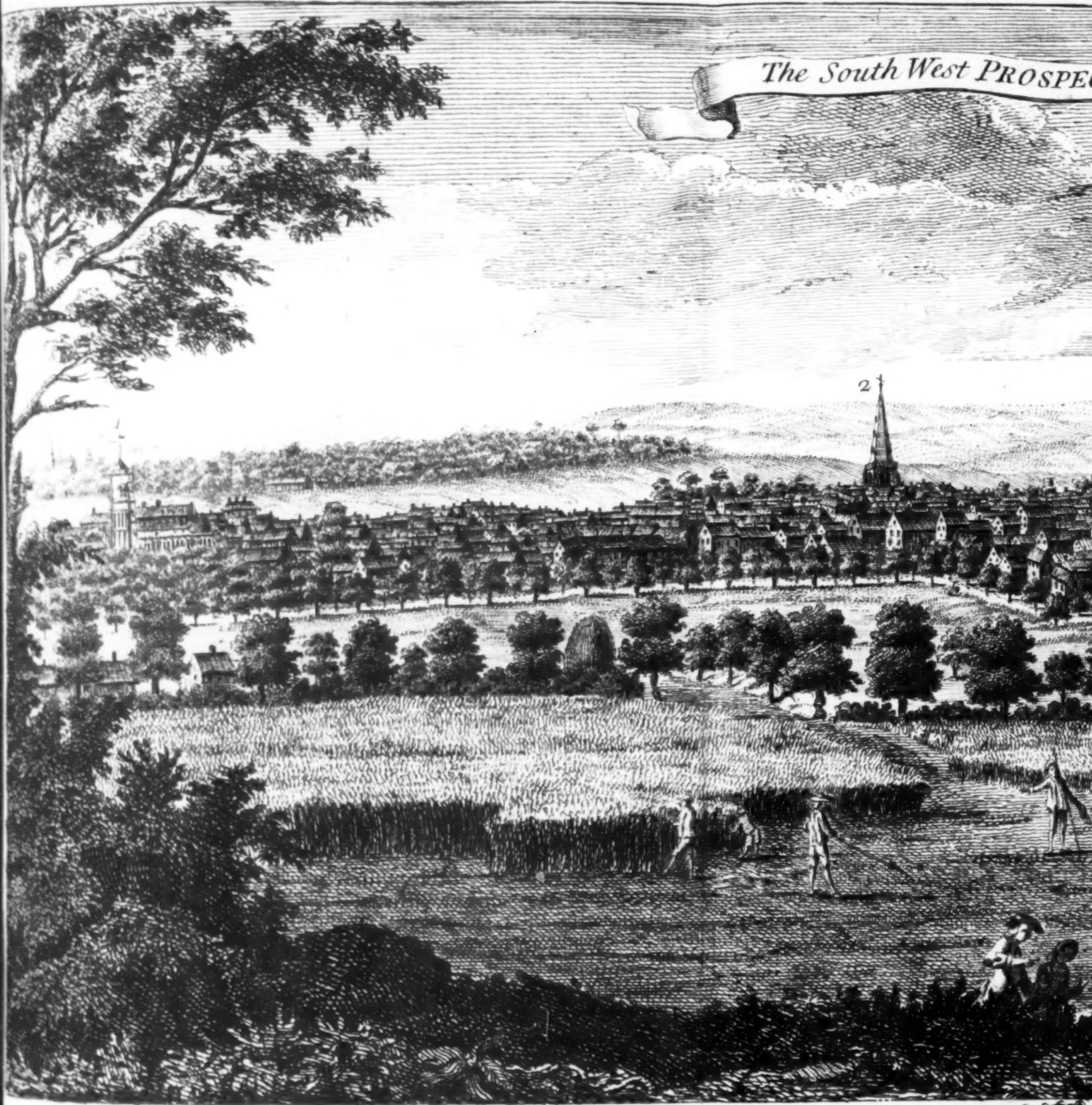


*Saints Church. 4. S<sup>t</sup> Giles's.*

Magazine.

Printed for, and Sold by R. BALDWIN.

*The South West PROSPECT*



1. *S<sup>t</sup> Peter's Church.*  
The River Aven.

2. *S<sup>t</sup> Sepulchre's.*  
6. *S<sup>t</sup> John's Hospital.*





at jun<sup>r</sup>. at the Rose in Pater-Nost. Row.

ECT of NORTHAMPTON.



3. All Saints Church.

4. S<sup>t</sup> Giles's.

For the London Magazine.





JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES  
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 210.

*The next that spoke in the Debate begun in your last, was L. Pinarius, the Purport of whose Speech was as follows.*

Mr. President,

S I R,

**M**Y expectations were much the same with those of the noble lord who spoke last, tho' proceeding from a different cause; for his expectations were, or at least, as he has said it, I must suppose they were, that no proper bill for the purpose could be drawn up, and therefore he could have no expectation that the bill would pass: On the other hand, I suspected our ministers were against having any disciplined soldiers in the kingdom but such as they have in their pay, and subject to their power by being included in the mutiny bill; and therefore I had very little expectation, that the most proper bill that could be formed for a contrary purpose, would pass into a law. Nevertheless, I was resolved to put it to the trial; and whatever objections may be made to any particular part of the bill, the general principles upon which it is founded must be acknowledged to be right: Nay, they have been acknowledged to be right, even by all the officers I have conversed with upon the subject; and I am so confident of their being so, that, if desired, I would set my name to the preamble, and should not be against its being fix'd up at Westminster-hall gate, and all the publick places in the kingdom, with my name in capitals at the bottom of it.

In the drawing up of this bill, Sir, I took advice of some of the most experienced officers of the army:

T—P—t.

June, 1750.

I desired, they would inform me of every inconvenience, they apprehended, might ensue from the passing of such a bill into a law; and I took all possible care to obviate every inconvenience they suggested, not because I thought it in every case necessary, but because I was resolved to prevent, as far as possible, every objection: I have been, I confess, so very careful in this respect, that I do not myself approve of the bill as it now stands; and the most solid objections that have been, or indeed can be made against it, are founded upon the care I have taken, that the bill should be no way inconvenient for the officers of our army. This makes me in some measure indifferent whether the bill now before us be passed or no; but I can assure those gentlemen, that if this bill be not agreed to, a much better bill, tho' more inconvenient for them, will some day force its way through every branch of our legislature; for slavery is so inconsistent with our constitution, and so contrary to the nature of an Englishman, that the soldiers themselves will at last join in vindicating their own liberties, and restoring the constitution of their country.

The liberty of the subject, Sir, is so deeply rooted in our constitution, that no slavery, no not even of the meanest subject, can be admitted: Even foreigners must be considered as freemen, while they remain in this kingdom; and the black slaves of our plantations become free, as soon as they set foot on this once happy island. In absolute and arbitrary monarchies, liberty is confined to one: In Aristocracies it is confined to a few; but in this country, and by our constitution, it was till very lately extended to all.

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Ic

It was not only extended to all, but extended so unalterably that no man could renounce it, even by his own act and deed. But since mutiny bills have been introduced, I must look upon our soldiers as slaves; for every man who is bound to a master for life, I must look on as the slave of his master: Good or bad usage can make no difference; for in those countries where slavery is allowed, a slave may happen to meet with a kind and humane master, yet he is no less a slave than one that has the misfortune to have the most severe and cruel master. And if we thus continue our soldiers in a state of slavery, they may, perhaps, become the invaders, but, I am sure, they can never be depended on as the defenders of our liberties.

I shall most readily agree, Sir, that in the condition in which our soldiers are at present, a man's lifting in the army can never proceed from prudence or discretion, or from a deliberate act of the mind; for no man in his right senses would ever bind himself for life to serve another man, and not only to be bastinado'd, whipt, and tortured, whenever his master pleased to be angry with him, but also to be put to death, if he ever left the service without his master's consent; but this, Sir, is one of the very evils that is proposed by this bill to be remedied. I think we should put an end to the practice of allowing subaltern officers and serjeants to go prowling up and down the country, in order to trepan and kidnap unthinking young fellows into the service. Whilst this is the case, and this will be the case as long as soldiers are lifted for life, the service will always be despicable in the eyes of the people, and none but the most abandoned or the most thoughtless will ever enter into it. Whereas we should endeavour to render it honourable, as it really ought to be, in the eyes of the people. If we could do this, all the brave young fellows in the country

would be fond of entering into it for a few years; and would enter not only deliberately and willingly, but freely, without either fee or reward, by which means the whole expence of lifting money would be saved to the publick, in time of peace, and even perhaps in time of war.

I am indeed afraid, Sir, that the time of service limited by this bill, is a great deal too long for producing so good an effect: Ten years is a longer time than any man can stand in need of for learning the trade of a soldier, and a much longer time than any young man can spare, who thinks of applying himself to some other business after his time of service is expired; but I was willing to prevent every objection, and therefore I chose the longest time that could with any reason be proposed, and a much longer time than I thought necessary; for in the first mutiny bill passed after the peace of Utrecht, which was called, *An act for better regulating the forces*, it was enacted, That every soldier, who had then been in her majesty's service for the space of three years, should be at liberty to demand his discharge, if he thought fit; and that every one afterwards lifted should, after three years service, be at liberty to demand his discharge; and farther, that such discharges should be granted *gratis* in writing by the colonel, who was thereby impowered and required to grant the same accordingly. As this regulation continued in force for above two years, without producing any bad effect, I was of opinion, and am still, that the time of service might be limited to three years, as it was at that time, without any danger, especially as the soldier demanding his discharge, in pursuance of this bill, is to pay for it, as much as it will probably cost the officer to lift a new man in his room; therefore, if the house thinks fit to amend the bill, and put three instead of ten, I shall most readily agree to it. But as this bill



bill introduces an alteration in a practice that has obtained for several years, and as some people cannot easily be induced to alter a practice they have been accustomed to, however reasonable or necessary the alteration may be, I should rather for the present be for continuing the bill as it is, lest such an alteration should occasion an opposition in another place; for if we can once get a bill of any kind for the purpose now designed, it will be easy, in some future session, to make such amendments as may then appear to be necessary or proper.

I was surprised, Sir, to hear the noble lord say, that this bill will increase the expence of recruiting to the publick, or that any soldier will, at the expiration of his time of service, demand his discharge, without any other view than that of getting fresh levy money for listing again in the same, or in some other company. The noble lord certainly overlooked that part of the bill, whereby it is provided, That every soldier shall pay for his discharge as much as in all probability will be necessary for inlisting a fresh man in his room: How then is it possible to suppose, that this bill will increase the expence of recruiting to the publick? When it is publickly known, that every soldier may at the end of ten years have his discharge if he pleases, on the payment of a small sum of money, will it not increase the numbers of those who are ready to enlist? Will it not make every man of common sense less shy of enlisting? And will not this gradually bring down the price paid to men for enlisting? Sir, there is not a broker upon the 'Change of London but can tell you, that if you increase the quantity of goods at market, without increasing the demand, you must necessarily lower the price. Then as to a soldier's demanding his discharge, with no other view but to get fresh levy money for listing again, can such a thing be supposed, when he must pay

at least as much for his discharge from one company, as he can expect for listing in another? In short, Sir, I think it is evident to a demonstration, that this bill will diminish the expence of recruiting to the publick, and render it much less troublesome to the officers of our army; but as this trouble falls only upon the subalterns and serjeants, I cannot expect that this argument will have its due weight with the superior officers.

The noble lord was pleased to tell us, Sir, that a soldier may easily procure his discharge upon getting as good a man to list in his room: That this may sometimes be the case, Sir, when a soldier happens to have to do with a very generous officer, or when he gets some gentleman of consequence to interpose in his favour, I shall not deny. But from all the information I could ever have, I will aver, that it is very rarely the case; and I believe, there are few gentlemen in the house, who, from their own experience, cannot give instances of the contrary; nay, I have heard of large sums being exacted by officers upon this account, besides that of furnishing another good man in the room of the soldier who wants to be discharged; for in this case the officer's demand is generally proportioned to what the soldier or his friends can give, and the necessity he is under of procuring his discharge; for which reason, when a soldier wants to be discharged, he takes all possible care to conceal his circumstances from his officer, and to avoid seeming to be fond of having his discharge. Even in recruiting, when a serjeant or officer has found means to inveigle a rich farmer's son to enlist, we know, that there is no getting him off again, without as large a purse of gold to the captain as the father can spare to give, tho' the son never appeared in the regiment, nor was the officer ever at any expence or trouble in carrying him thither, or in teaching him his

exercife. This, Sir, of exacting large fums of money for the difcharge of foldiers, is fo well known to be the common practice, that, I think, every gentleman of this houfe, who happens to be an officer in our army, fhould be cautious of giving a negative to A this bill, left it fhould be thought, that his true reafon is for preventing his being deprived of that perquifite; for tho' I am far from fupposing that any gentleman who has the honour of a feat in this afsembly, would ftoop to fuch an unjuft perquifite, yet B if the bill be rejected, the world will be apt to fufpect they do, and that this was one of the fecret reafons for its being rejected.

Now, Sir, with regard to that of our having always, by means of this bill, a much greater number of difciplined C foldiers in the kingdom than we have at prefent, I believe, no one who confiders the difficulty I have juft mentioned, of a foldier's getting out of the army while he is fit for fervice, can doubt of this being the confequence. But this of our having D a great number of difciplined foldiers in the kingdom, we are now told, would be of the moft dangerous confequence. At firft view this feems really to be a paradox; and to prevent its appearing fo upon a fecond as well as firft view, it is fupposed, E that every foldier who demanded his difcharge from the army, would turn an idle vagabond; but this I muft abfolutely deny; for confidering the juft feverity of our laws againft vagabonds, we may affure ourfelves, that no man would, in F purfuance of this bill, demand his difcharge from the army, or indeed be able to pay the money neceffary for obtaining it, unlefs he had a fettlement in view.

This, I fay, Sir, would be the cafe, even fupposing the common foldiers G of our army fhould never come to confift of men of better condition or character than at prefent; but if the time of neceffary fervice were

limited, if all foldiers were intitled to demand their difcharge after ten years, or a fhorter term's fervice in the army, I am perfuaded, that the fons of many of our fubftantial farmers, fhopkeepers and tradesmen would lift in the army, in order to make themfelves mafters of military difcipline; and would return to the bufinefs they had been bred to, as foon as their term of fervice in the army was over; fo that in a little time, if encouraged by our court, it might become fashionable even for the fons of gentlemen as well as farmers and tradesmen to ferve a few years in the army, after which they would be fond of being in our militia; and this, without any new regulation as to our militia, would render it more ufeful, and more to be depended on, than it can be at prefent, or indeed ever can be, fo long as we confine military difcipline to thofe only that are in the actual pay of the government, and fubject to the laws againft mutiny and defection.

Thus, Sir, by means of this bill, efpecially if the term of fervice fhould hereafter be fhortned, we may obtain that which the noble lord has allowed to be an advantage to any country: We may at laft arrive at having our nobility, our gentry, and our principal tradesmen, fhopkeepers, and farmers bred to military difcipline, and endued with a martial fpirit; which would be a greater fecurity againft an invafion from a foreign enemy, than any army of mercenary troops we can keep in pay; and I am fure, a much more proper fafeguard againft an invafion upon our liberties by domeftick foes.

I fhall never attempt, Sir, to defpife or depreciate that fecurity, which is derived to us from our fuperiority at fea; but I will fay, that, if military difcipline and a martial fpirit were univerfally fpread among the people of this ifland, and every part of the country well provided with arms,



arms, it would be a more infallible security against a foreign invasion, than any we can expect by means of our navy; and considering the vast armies kept up by our rival in power and glory, it is a security which we ought to have recourse to, A and provide ourselves with as soon as possible. We cannot pretend to keep up standing armies equal to those of our rival; therefore we ought to do what all wise nations do that are in the same circumstances: We ought to propagate military discipline and a warlike spirit among our people in general; that in case our rival should at any time attempt to invade us with a much more numerous army than any we can keep up, and should by some accident escape our fleet at sea, we C might be able to meet them upon equal terms at land. If the Swifs had kept up a standing army, and neglected military discipline among their people, they had been conquered long before this time by some of their potent neighbours; and D we may remember, or at least we may remember to have read, that when our neighbours in Scotland were like to fall out with us in the year 1704, they did not think of raising and keeping up a standing army, because they knew they could not keep up such a numerous one as we could, but they wisely resolved to E make their whole nation an army, and passed a law for arming and disciplining every man in their country; and now that they are so thoroughly united with us, I hope, they will join in taking the same measures for our mutual defence against France, F which they then thought necessary to be taken for their defence against us.

If we do this, Sir, we may then reduce the number of what is called our standing army, to what is properly meant by guards and garisons, G which could never exceed 5 or 6000 men; and then we might spare to keep 20000 seamen in pay even

in time of peace. But instead of this, we have for many years discouraged and discountenanced all manner of military discipline among our people in general, and in order to keep up a numerous standing army, we have taken every opportunity to reduce our naval force; by which we expose ourselves both to our foreign and domestick enemies; for our standing army, or any standing army we can keep up, if we should lose our superiority at sea, would be of no avail in defending us against the numerous armies of our rival, but may be fully sufficient for enabling our domestick enemies to deprive us of our liberties; and the certain consequence of this will be, that our sovereign must hold his crown by the courtesy of France; in which case we may easily foresee what will become of our manufactures, our plantations, our commerce and navigation. Whereas if we should propagate military discipline and a warlike spirit among our people in general, tho' we should lose our superiority at sea, our king might bid defiance to the most numerous armies France could bring against us; for however much our present militia may be despised, I must insist upon it, that the militia of any country may be made as good for action, tho' perhaps not so alert at the punctilio's of a review, as any regular troops whatever, who have never before been in action; and the story of Richard II. when he was threatned with a most formidable invasion from France, and destitute of any fleet for his defence, may shew us, what a prodigious army our king might raise upon a short warning, if all the inhabitants of this island were bred to, and provided with arms; for in a few weeks that king, who was none of the best beloved, assembled near London an army of 300,000 fighting men, which made the French give over their design, tho' they had got together at Sluyce in Flanders

Flanders a fleet of 1287 sail, and an army of 60,000 men ready to embark.

From what I have said, Sir, the security and advantage we may reasonably expect from the bill now before us, and the improvements that may hereafter be made upon it, will manifestly appear; and as to the inconveniences and dangers that have been suggested, I think, they are as chimerical as any that were ever fancied by the most melancholy and fruitful imagination. If the army were not made such a bugbear, by fixing every man in it for life that can once be drawn into it, recruiting would be so cheap and easy, that no officer would be under the least concern about a man's demanding his discharge: On the contrary, all those men who chose to be in the army, rather than betake themselves to any other employment, would be more obedient, and more careful of their duty, than they are at present, for fear of being dismissed out of the army, and forced to earn their daily bread by hard labour.

From hence therefore, Sir, there is not the least danger to be apprehended of any mutiny or neglect of military discipline; and as to the danger that may arise from a regiment to be sent to Gibraltar or Portmahon, I have been told, that a resolution has been taken, to send a fresh battalion to each of those garrisons every year, and bring home the one that has been longest there. If we hold to this resolution, even those soldiers, whose time of service is near expired when the battalion they belong to is sent thither, will go without mutinying, when they know they are to stay there but five or seven years at most; for, I think, we never have above seven, and generally in time of peace but five battalions in either of those garrisons. But as I am for making the army as agreeable as possible to every one that enters into it, and as we

must always have men of war sailing to, and returning from the Mediterranean, why may we not by those men of war send out recruits, and bring home those soldiers whose time is expired, and who desire to be discharged the service? The expence would be so trifling, that it is not to be put in the balance with that of rendering the service in the army agreeable; and I am sure, this ought to be the method, with respect to every regiment or company employed in our plantations; because it would contribute very much towards increasing the number of labouring people in all our colonies and plantations; for numbers of young men would list in the regiments and companies upon duty there, with a view to get a free passage, and to settle in some business there, as soon as their time of service in the army should expire.

As to that of stripping our army of all its veterans, Sir, I shall grant that a veteran soldier, a soldier who has been in action, is better than one who never saw any thing but a review, provided the former continues in the service willingly and freely; but I should chuse to have an army consisting wholly of fresh soldiers, who serve willingly and freely, rather than an army of veterans, who are forced to serve by the fear of being shot if they should leave the service. Besides, Sir, why should we suppose, that all the veterans would leave the service, if they could? Experience can suggest no such apprehension; for in the year 1713, when that law was made, which gave almost every soldier then in our army a title to demand an immediate discharge, there were very few of those veterans who had so bravely and so successfully served in Flanders, that desired their discharge: On the contrary, it was with great reluctance, that those veterans left the army, who belonged to the regiments that were disbanded, and every



every one of them was fond of getting into a regiment which they thought in no danger of being broke. To this I must add, that we are in much greater danger of having our veterans dismissed, than of their leaving the service; for of late years A we have always seemed fond of having our regiments consist wholly of tall, smug young fellows, in order to make a fine appearance at a review; and to effect this, many an old rough veteran has been dismissed the service sore against his will.

But supposing, Sir, that most of our old veterans should, by the insolence of young, unexperienced officers, be provoked to take the benefit of this act, and demand their discharge, do we think that they would not list again if their country were invaded, or in any real danger of being invaded? They might not, perhaps, chuse to list again in our army, when we engage in wars for preserving the balance of power in Europe, and send armies abroad to protect those who will not be at the D expence of protecting themselves: These are causes of war which can be comprehended by none but refined politicians; and happy had it been for this nation, had our parliaments never comprehended or adopted any such cause of war; but I E have so good an opinion of a veteran English soldier, as to think, that, notwithstanding his being out of the army, he would scorn to be an idle and cowardly spectator of any real danger, to which he might see his country exposed; and if any of F them should shew themselves so very regardless of their country; they might be forced by act of parliament to serve again in the army; for king and parliament have as absolute and as unlimited a power in this island, as the French monarch G has in the kingdom of France.

Having thus, Sir, shewn, that there are no real dangers or inconveniences to be apprehended from the passing of this bill into a law,

I must conclude, that if it be rejected, it will not be for the reasons that have been or can be assigned, but for reasons that must not be openly avowed. What those reasons may be, I shall not pretend to explain; but I must observe, that if ever any scheme be formed for depriving us of our liberties, and establishing arbitrary power, the only methods by which such a fatal change can be brought about, must be, to keep up a numerous mercenary army,

B to secure a blind obedience in that army, by sanguinary laws and a multitude of severe punishments, and to take care that there shall be as few disciplined soldiers as possible in the nation, besides those listed in the army. The patrons of such a scheme C may despise an undisciplined, unarmed mob, as long as they have an obedient regular army at their back; but they have great reason to be afraid of disciplined soldiers mixing with that mob, because it may then become too mighty for them, tho' supported by their army, to deal with; and as an English army will always, I hope, be as unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their countrymen, as in that of their companions, I therefore hope that our army will never support any government that gives the people a just cause for rising in rebellion against it.

*The next Speaker in this Debate was C. Salenius, who spoke in Substance thus:*

*Mr. President,*

*S I R,*

**W**HETHER the dangers and inconveniences that may arise from the passing of this bill into a law be real or imaginary, is a question that may certainly admit of some dispute; but there is a maxim that never yet was disputed, and that is the maxim often repeated by our best lawyers and greatest patriots,

*Nolumus*

*Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*; for it has always been allowed, that no new law ought to be introduced, unless there appear to be a very manifest defect in the old, and a defect which is attended with some publick inconvenience of a very pernicious nature. To imagine, that any human regulation can be so perfect as to be attended with no inconvenience, is surely chimerical; and human foresight is so short, that it is impossible for us to see all the inconveniences, which an alteration of any standing law may be attended with. We should not therefore fly to alterations, and what we may call amendments, upon every little inconvenience that may appear; for if we did, we should every session be altering the whole body of our laws; and very probably, like the tinkers, where we mended one hole, we should make two; where we removed an old inconvenience, we should introduce two new ones; which has so often been the case, that in a conversation about amending the law, a very learned and experienced judge, now deceased, gave it as his opinion, that the best way to amend the law, would be to repeal all the laws that had been made for 100 years past.

Now, Sir, before we agree to the passing of this bill into a law, I should be glad to know what inconvenience there is, either of a publick or private nature, in detaining a listed soldier in the service, until his majesty shall think fit to disband the regiment, or his officer shall think fit to grant him his discharge. As to the publick, I am sure it is, instead of an inconvenience, a very signal advantage; for in case of a war, it is surely better for the publick to be served by veteran or well-disciplined soldiers, than by men newly listed, and quite ignorant of any sort of military discipline. And as to private men, I shall grant it is an inconvenience for a man to be bound to the performance of any

contract he makes; but for that reason, I hope, you would not make a law for rendering all contracts, made or to be made, invalid, unless both parties were willing to perform the same; for such a law would put an end to all commerce and intercourse among mankind, and consequently would be a greater inconvenience to every private man, than that which arises from the law as it stands at present; and I can see no reason, why a listed soldier should not be bound to the performance of the contract he enters into by listing, as well as to that of any other contract he makes; for as the law now stands, no one can say that he is drawn into it by his own rashness, or by any trick in the person that lists him, because he has four days to consider and avoid what he has done, which is more than is allowed with regard to any other contract, not excepting that of marriage, which is a contract for life, as well as that of listing for a soldier.

The bill now before us cannot therefore, Sir, be founded upon any known inconvenience in the law military, as it now stands, but must rest wholly upon the advantages expected from it; and there is a very strong argument from experience, against our having any expectation of that kind; for if giving our soldiers a right to demand their discharge after ten years service, could make recruiting easier, or increase more the number of disciplined men in the kingdom, surely the giving them a right to demand their discharge after three years service, would have a much greater effect in both these respects; yet I never heard that the law made for this purpose after the peace of Utrecht, was attended with either of those advantages in any the least degree. From hence, I think, I am well founded in supposing, that, as to both these advantages, this bill would have no effect at all; and so far as I can recollect, these two are the only advantages



tages which the promoters of this bill pretend to expect from it. But besides being founded upon experience, my supposition is likewise founded upon the nature of mankind; for what is it that induces a man to list in the army? It is generally either his natural disposition, or some misfortune he has met with in his place of birth or residence; and let it be which of these you will, the same cause that made him list, will make him continue in the army as long as he can, unless he meets with some extraordinary good fortune, such as a rich wife, large legacy, or the like; so that were this bill passed into a law, as it would produce no alteration in the nature of mankind, recruiting would remain as difficult and expensive as it is now, and few of those once listed would ever demand their discharge, or make room for others to list; as long as there appeared no likelihood of a war: Consequently, we should never, by means of such a bill as this, have more disciplined men in the kingdom than we have at present.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that this bill, should it be passed into a law, could produce no one good effect; but might, nay, I think, it would certainly produce several bad effects; for either the colonel of every regiment must dismiss every man in his regiment, as soon as his time of service was expired, or he could never depend so much as for one day upon having his regiment compleat; and the soldiers would be every day changing from regiment to regiment, or from company to company. I do not say, they would leave the army; but whenever a soldier, whose time was expired, took a dislike to his captain, he would demand his discharge, go a rioting for a few days, and then list in another company, perhaps of the same regiment; and if the soldiers of a regiment took a fancy that their major or adjutant was a

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little too severe, all such of them as had served out the time allotted by law, would demand their discharge, and go list in other regiments; nor can we suppose, that the officers of other regiments which wanted recruits, would refuse to receive them; for officers will always chuse to have a disciplined rather than an undisciplined man, because it saves them the trouble of teaching them their exercise, and very probably too, they might always have them at a cheaper rate than fresh recruits.

What a confusion this would occasion in our musters, what a non-plus a colonel might be put to, when his regiment was just going to be reviewed, perhaps by his sovereign, may easily be imagined; and this, I am sure, cannot be said to be a chimerical apprehension. Then, Sir, with regard to the cloathing, can we suppose, that any soldier intitled to his discharge, would demand it, with old regimentals upon his back? No, Sir, we may rest assured, that he would wait till the regiment was new cloathed, and when he had got his new cloathing on, he would then demand his discharge; and thus the colonel might be put to the expence, not only of recruiting but of new cloathing the greatest part of his regiment a second time.

With regard to the changing of quarters too, Sir, this bill, if passed into a law, would be attended with an unavoidable inconvenience; for every soldier intitled to his discharge, would certainly demand it, if he did not like the new quarters the regiment was ordered to; and we may suppose, that no such soldier would ever go to Ireland, in case any regiment should be ordered thither; nor would many of the soldiers in the regiments now there, ever leave that country, in case of their being intitled to their discharge, at the time of the regiments being ordered home. And as to Gibralt-

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Mr,

tar, Port mahon, and the plantations, we could never send any regiment to any of those places, or do justice to the regiments now there, by calling them home in their turn to their native land; for if a regiment was ordered to any of those places, I do not think there is a doubt to be made, but that every soldier in the regiment intitled to his discharge, would demand it, probably just when the regiment was going to embark, so that the colonel could not have time to recruit, nor have it in his power to carry a compleat regiment thither, any other way than by giving such a premium to every soldier so intitled to his discharge, as he pleased to demand, for his agreeing to go along with him; and such demands I believe, very few colonels would be able to comply with.

These, Sir, are some of the inconveniences which I now foresee must necessarily arise from this bill, if passed into a law; and many others might ensue, which none of us can at present foresee; but those I have mentioned are, I think, sufficient for inducing every gentleman to be against this bill, who has a regard for the safety of his country, and thinks it cannot be secured without keeping on foot a number of regular troops. I should be as fond as any gentleman in this house of propagating military discipline and a martial spirit among all ranks of men in this kingdom, and I would most readily agree to any regulation which had the least appearance of being effectual for that purpose; but the bill now before us has not so much as the appearance of producing any such effect; for no man of any tolerable circumstances in life, will deliberately list as a common soldier in the army, when he knows, that if he once lists he must remain in the army for ten years, unless his officer shall within that time think fit to grant him a discharge. Ten years,

Sir, is too great a part of human life, according to the common course, for any man to continue in the army, merely for the sake of making himself master of military discipline; and if you should shorten this term of necessary service, it would add weight to every inconvenience I have mentioned.

I will go farther, Sir: I will say, that if you should shorten the time, it might endanger our present happy establishment; and even the time now prescribed by this bill might be attended with some danger of that kind. We know, and I am sorry to say, that we have many great families disaffected to our present happy establishment, especially in the North and Highlands of Scotland: They have a commanding influence over all those of their clan, and all the farmers within their estates: They would prevail with, or rather command every young fellow, whose father had any dependance upon them, to list and serve his time in the army; and by this means they might provide themselves with a great number of disciplined soldiers, to be employed for overturning our present happy establishment, as soon as an opportunity offered. It is well known, that the disaffected chiefs in the Highlands of Scotland made use of the independent companies kept up in that country for this very purpose; and since the breaking of those companies, they have made use of the Scottish regiments in the Dutch service for the same purpose. It was this that made the late rebellion so formidable, and at first so successful: That army of rebels was not made up of shepherds, or fellows just taken from the plow, as it was represented, through ignorance or design, by the friends to the government here: It was chiefly composed of disciplined soldiers, and commanded by noblemen and gentlemen of rank and courage, tho', I believe, of no great fortune; and

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if this bill should pass into a law, we may soon expect to hear of such another army's appearing in favour of the pretender.

This, I say, Sir, is a danger which may be justly apprehended, even from this bill, should it pass into a law; and if the term of service in the army were to be shortened, this danger would become more certain, and more imminent. I shall grant, there is some danger in our not having any disciplined men in the kingdom, but such as are in our standing army, and subject to military law; and I wish with all my heart it were otherwise; but whilst we have a superiority at sea, it is, I think, hardly possible, for a foreign enemy to invade us with a number of regular troops superior to those we may now meet them with, should they have the good fortune, or rather, I should say, the bad fortune, to land in this island; and whilst our army is commanded by gentlemen of rank, and gentlemen whose proper estates are of much greater value than any thing they can expect from their service in the army, I think, we may depend upon it, that an army so commanded, will never support a prince or minister in any scheme for the establishment of arbitrary power, which would of course render every man's property precarious.

But supposing, Sir, that either this foreign, or this domestick danger, were in our present circumstances to be justly apprehended, I have shewn, that neither the one, nor the other, could be prevented, or rendered less to be apprehended, by the passing of this bill into a law; but on the contrary, that both would be thereby rendered more to be apprehended; for if it added to the number of disciplined men not retained in the army, it would be only among such as would be ready to take arms against us upon any invasion; and it would load the officers of our army with such an expence, and expose them to so many

inconveniences, that no gentleman of an easy fortune would ever accept of a commission in the army; therefore, tho' I should willingly agree to any bill I thought effectual for propagating military discipline, and a warlike spirit among all ranks of men in this island, I cannot give my consent to the passing of this bill into a law, and consequently must give my negative to the question.

[This DEBATE and JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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*A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament: Continued from Page 222.*

WE shall next proceed to give an account of the bills brought in last session, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws; and first, as to those which were brought in and passed, in pursuance of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means. Of these, the land tax and malt tax bills were brought in and passed in the usual course, without any thing happening extraordinary: But as to the other bills, they will require some farther explanation.

On the 13th of March, the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of the preceding day were reported, and agreed to by the house; and it was then ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions, and that Mr. Fane, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Campbell of Calder, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Vane, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. West, and Mr. Fazakerly, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, on the 15th, Mr. Fane presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, to be raised by annuities, at 3l. per cent. per ann. and charged on the sinking fund, trans-

ferable at the bank of England; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; and on the 21st, the house, in a committee, went through the bill, filled up the blank for the sum, with the sum of *one million*, and made several other amendments, which were next day reported, and with amendments to one of them agreed to by the house; after which the bill was ordered to be ingrossed, and on the 26th the bill, now intitled, *A bill for granting to his majesty the sum of one million, to be, &c.* was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it was agreed to without amendment, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

That our readers may know the cause and the necessity of this bill, we must refer them to the first resolution of April 14, of the committee of supply, the 2d resolution of April 19, of the committee of ways and means, of the preceding session \*; and the aforesaid resolution, being the first of March the 5th, of the committee of supply of last session †.

Another bill brought in by virtue of the same order was presented to the house, March 10, by Mr. Attorney General, intitled, *A bill for making good a deficiency upon the revenue of the office of keeper or clerk of the hanaper, and for preventing any future deficiency therein, to answer the publick services provided for out of the same; and for augmenting the income of the office of master or keeper of the rolls.* Now for understanding the cause of this bill, and of the resolutions of March the 9th of the committee of supply, and the four last resolutions, March the 12th, of the committee of ways and means, we must observe, that, Feb. 20, a petition of Ashley Cowper, Esq; clerk of the parliaments, John Crawford, Esq; pursuivant, or messenger extraordinary, attending the great seal, Edward Wright Esq; chaffwax, and Samuel Billingsley, stationer to the great seal, for, and on the behalf of themselves, and the rest of the creditors, upon the office of the keeper or clerk of the hanaper in chancery, being offered to be presented to the house, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted them, that his majesty having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house; whereupon the petition was brought up, and read; setting forth the state of the revenue and expence of that office; and representing, that the said

revenue, by reason of several acts of parliament made of late years concerning law proceedings, and the change and alteration of the course of business, and other means, had not for divers years last past, been sufficient to answer and pay the several salaries, allowances, and disbursements, issuing and payable, out of the same; so that there remained due and in arrear, at Michaelmas 1749, several sums amounting in the whole to 10590l. 12s. 11d. or thereabouts; and that the said revenue would, in all probability, still continue to be deficient; so that not only the present debt would be irrecoverably lost, but the persons who were to be paid out of the revenue of the said office, for services done to the publick, would continue to run in arrear, and be unpaid, unless some provision should be made by parliament for their relief; and therefore praying, &c.

This petition was referred to the committee of supply, and then there was presented to the house with the same recommendation, a petition of William duke of Cleveland and Southampton, as comptroller of the seal or green-wax office, representing, that at Michaelmas 1749, there was a debt due by the said office, of 2832l. 3s. 6d. and that there was no expectation, that the revenue of the said office would increase; therefore praying relief. Which petition was likewise referred to the committee of supply; and upon the 9th of March, when the order for the house to resolve itself into the committee of supply, was read, an instruction was, with his majesty's recommendation, ordered to the said committee, to consider of a proper augmentation of the revenue belonging to the office of master or keeper of the rolls in chancery; which instruction, together with the said two petitions, were the foundation of the said resolutions of the committees of supply and ways and means, in pursuance of which this bill was ordered to be brought in.

The bill was passed in the usual course, but some opposition was made to the resolutions as well as to the bill; for it was said, that in all publick offices, especially those relating to the law, there were several useless officers, as well as extravagant salaries, the chiefs in those offices being now almost all become sine-cures, and the whole of the business done by deputies; therefore, if the proper revenue of any office could not defray the expence, that expence ought to be lessened by reducing the useless officers, and diminishing the salaries of those that remained, which might be done by degrees as the present possessors died off: And farther it was said, that the administration

\* See our Mag. for last year, p. 326, 327.

† See our Mag. for last month, p. 219.



stration of justice was a part of our civil government, and the expence ought to be defrayed out of the civil list revenue; so that what was then proposed, was really the grant of an addition to the civil list revenue; and from such a precedent, some pretence or other might afterwards be found, for freeing that revenue from every expence attending our civil government, which might be of the most dangerous consequence to our liberties.

March 21, After the resolution of the 20th had been reported and agreed to, the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of the 19th, which had been reported and agreed to the next day, were read, as also the resolutions of the same committee of the 14th of February, and the 3d and 4th resolutions of the committee of supply of the 9th of February; and it was ordered, that a bill or bills be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions; and the same gentlemen that were ordered to bring in the last mentioned bills, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill or bills now ordered, except Mr. Fazakerly, in the room of whom Sir John Barnard was now appointed.

Next day, the 7th resolution of the committee of supply of the 12th of January was read, and it was ordered, that in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, the gentlemen should make provision, pursuant to that resolution; and on the 23d, part of an act, 5 G. I. ch. 20, was read, and it was ordered, that in the said bill, or in one of the said bills, the gentlemen should make provision, for obviating a doubt which had arisen upon the said act, relating to the payment of the annuities of 10000l. and 2000l. therein mentioned.

The first bill presented in pursuance of these orders we shall pass by, till we give an account of the steps taken last session for reducing the interest of the publick debts: The next was for granting to his majesty a certain sum of money, therein to be mentioned, out of the sinking fund, for the service of 1750, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was presented by Mr. Fane, March 26, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

May 28, It was read a second time, and committed for the Friday following. Accordingly, May 30, the order of the day being read, the committee were intrusted to receive, 1st, a clause of credit; 2dly, a clause of appropriation; 3dly, a clause for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks or apprentices; 4thly, a clause, or clauses for enforcing the laws against the clandestine running of soap, candles, and starch

into this kingdom; and, 5thly, a clause, or clauses for enacting, that the bounty upon the exportation of British sail-cloth, then payable out of the duty of one penny per ell on foreign sail-cloth imported, should stand charged upon, and be made payable out of the customs.

For understanding this 4th instruction we shall observe, that the 16th of February there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the soap-boilers and tallow-chandlers in several towns of Lancashire, and in the city of Chester, setting forth the pernicious practice of running soap and candles from Ireland, which was chiefly owing to there being no penalty upon the smugglers besides forfeiture of the goods; and by which they doubted not to make it appear, that the revenue sustained a loss of 41600l. per ann. and upwards; and that they hoped they had already made this appear to the commissioners of the excise; therefore they hoped, that proper provisions might pass into a law, for preventing the like evil practice for the future.

This petition was ordered to lie upon the table, and, Feb. the 27th, a petition of the master, wardens, and commonalty of chandlers and soap-makers within the city of Bristol, under their common seal, was presented to the house and read; setting forth, besides what is mentioned in the former petition, that the exporting of soap and candles to the West-Indies, was by a just law vested in the subjects of Great Britain alone, but that a method had been found to evade the said law, by importing soap and candles from Ireland, paying the duty, and then exporting them again to the West-Indies, by which means the Irish had already most, and would soon have all the trade in these commodities to the West-Indies; because the whole duty paid upon the importation of Irish candles, was drawn back upon their exportation to the West-Indies, except 6s. 8d. per hundred weight; and the whole duty upon the importation of Irish soap, was drawn back upon its exportation to the West-Indies, except 12s. 3d. per hundred weight; by which means candles and soap made in Ireland were carried to the West-Indies, charged only with a duty, the former of 6s. 8d. per hundred weight, and the latter of 12s. 3d. per hundred weight, which was a less duty than candles and soap made in England of Irish tallow were charged with when carried to the West-Indies; for that Irish tallow imported into England, was charged with a duty of near 1d. per pound, no part of which was drawn back when made into candles or soap, and exported to the West-Indies; so that candles made of Irish tallow

low in England, went to the West-Indies charged with a duty of about 9s. per hundred weight, which was about 2s. 4d. more than Irish candles went thither charged with; and soap made of Irish tallow in England went to the West-Indies, charged with a duty of about 9s. per hundred weight, which was about 7s. 7d. more than Irish soap went thither charged with; and yet the tallow-chandlers and soap-boilers in England were obliged to make use of Irish tallow, as English tallow was very unfit for the export trade. By this means the petitioners said, they would be deprived of the whole export trade, and by the running of soap and candles from Ireland, they would be deprived of a great part of the trade as to home consumption.

This was the substance of the petition, which we have given in different words, to make the grievance the more clear to our readers; and we have been the more full, to shew, how dangerous it is to lay a duty upon any material for manufacture. Indeed, all duties and drawbacks payable upon the importation or exportation of goods, are of the most pernicious consequence to trade, because the laws made for imposing and regulating such duties and drawbacks, become a trap for merchants, and render the business difficult and mysterious, and because they must always be troublesome and expensive to the merchant; for once you put a jack in an office, it is impossible to prevent his being saucy and troublesome to, or his imposing unjust perquisites upon, those that are obliged to apply to him.

Besides the two petitions abovementioned, there were two others presented upon the same subject, and for the same purpose, one from the borough of Bodmin, and one from the borough of Tregony, both in Cornwall, all of which were ordered to lie on the table; and as the facts were notorious, and the importation of starch known to be liable to the same fraud, the abovementioned instruction was moved for and agreed to, without referring the petitions to a committee to enquire into the truth of the allegations.

And now for understanding the said 5th instruction given to the committee upon this bill, we must observe, that upon the 18th of January, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several merchants, and of the manufacturers of British sail-cloth, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and many others; setting forth, That the manufacture of British sail-cloth did, by the encouragement given to it by parliament, come to great perfection in a very short

time, and had been of great advantage to this kingdom; but that this manufactory would be inevitably ruined without the further aid of parliament, for several reasons, two of which were, that the Irish parliament having thought proper to grant a large bounty upon all sail-cloth exported out of that kingdom, by means of which the Irish could undersell the British in the plantations (even if the bounty of 2d. per ell, given to the British upon exportation, was paid) and much more so in Great-Britain, where the British have no bounty upon home consumption, which would in a great measure deprive the British of the home consumption and exportation; and the other reason was, that the fund out of which the bounty of 2d. per ell, granted to the British by parliament, upon exportation, being become deficient, the petitioners for some time had not been paid the said bounty, without which it would be impossible for them to export any more for the future; therefore they prayed for such relief as to the house should seem meet \*.

This petition was at first ordered to lie upon the table; but Feb. 8, the petition being upon a motion, again read, it was referred to a committee; and the 15th it was ordered, that all that came to the said committee should have voices. March 2, Mr. Hume reported from the said committee, that they had examined the matter of fact contained in the said petition, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; which was read and referred to a committee of the whole house, for the Wednesday morning then next; but this order was put off from time to time till the 24th, when the house resolved itself into the said committee; and Mr. Tracy reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house; which report was ordered to be received on the Monday morning next; but this order was put off till the 28th, when the resolutions were reported by Mr. Tracy, and were as follow, viz.

1. That the manufacture of British sail-cloth, which had been greatly extended and improved by the encouragement and bounty given by parliament, had of late greatly decreased.

2. That the fund out of which the bounty was given, upon the exportation of British sail cloth, had of late been deficient, which had contributed to the decay of the said manufacture.

3. That the large bounty, and other advantages granted by the parliament of Ireland on sail-cloth made in that kingdom,

\* See London Magazine for last year, p. 456.



of which considerable quantities had been imported into, and consumed in Great-Britain, were discouragements to the improvement of the said manufacture in this kingdom, and contributed to the decay thereof.

4. That the bounty upon the exportation of British sail-cloth, and which was then payable out of the duty of 1d. per ell on foreign sail-cloth imported, should stand charged upon, and be made payable out of the customs.

5. That a duty of 4d. per yard should be laid upon all sail-cloth of the value of 14d. and upwards a yard, and a duty of 2d. a yard upon all sail-cloth of the value of 10, and not exceeding 14d. a yard, imported from Ireland into Great-Britain.

Of these resolutions, the third and fifth were postponed, and the first, second, and fourth, were then agreed to by the house; and these three were the foundation of the aforesaid 5th instruction to the committee upon the said bill, for granting a sum of money out of the sinking fund, which then passed according to the usual course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

As soon as the said three resolutions of the sail-cloth committee were agreed to, it was ordered, that the report of the said committee, so far as related to the first, second, third, and fifth resolutions, should be referred to the committee of ways and means, where they were the foundation of the resolution of that committee of March 31; which resolution being reported and agreed to, April 2, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. Alexander Hume, Mr. Fane, the lord Strange, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Haldane, and Mr. Cooke, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly, April 4, Mr. Alexander Hume presented to the house, a bill for granting to his majesty, certain duties upon such species of sail-cloth, as were therein mentioned, which should be imported from Ireland into Great-Britain, during the time therein to be limited; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. April 5, it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. Next day the house in a committee went through the bill, made several amendments, and ordered it to be reported the day following, when the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed. And, April 9, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; but we must observe, that this bill, as well as the two resolutions relating to Irish sail-cloth, upon which it was

founded, were in every step vigorously opposed by the earl of Egmont, and several other members of the house of commons; and the bill being read a first time in the house of lords, April 9, and a second time the next day, when the question was put for its being committed the day following, it was opposed by the earl of Chesterfield, who moved for its being committed on Friday, April 13, as also by the earl of Granville, the lord Bathurst, and the earl of Winchelsea; but the bill being justified, and the first question supported by the earl of Sandwich, the duke of Bedford, and the duke of Argyll, the first motion was agreed to, the bill committed, April 11, and passed without any amendment, April 12, on which day it received the royal assent.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I FIND you have given us in your last Magazine, some extracts relating to earthquakes, from M. Buffon's natural history, lately published at Paris; therefore, I suppose, an extract from his history and theory of the earth, will not be disagreeable; and I shall add but one remark or observation, which, I believe, will shew, that he is himself what he says of Mr. Whiston, more ingenious than reasonable.

M. de Buffon, after having made several very ingenious, and, I believe, very true observations upon the present state of this our globe, gives us his theory, by which he pretends to shew, how this globe, or at least the surface of it, was brought into its present form. To give you a translation of what he says upon this subject would, I know, take up more room than you can spare, therefore I shall give you only an abstract.

From the observations he has made, he supposes, that the surface of this globe was at first quite plain, that is to say, without any hills or valleys, but every part of it equally distant from the center; the certain consequence of which would be, its being wholly covered with water to a certain height; and as the attraction of the sun and moon would have the same influence upon this body of water, thus surrounding and covering every part of the globe, which it now has upon what we call the sea; consequently, this whole body of water would be in a perpetual regular motion of flux and reflux, besides the irregular motions which it might, at different times, and in different places, be put into

by winds and tempests; for as winds and tempests proceed chiefly from the rarefactions and condensations of the air, we must suppose, that there were some such when the globe was in this its primary state, tho' not so frequent or variable as they are now.

His supposition of the earth's being at first, and for a long tract of time, covered with water, he founds upon the many discoveries that have been made of vast collections of sea shells, and other marine productions, that are now to be met with in several parts of the continent, at a great distance from the sea, some upon the surface of the ground, some at a great depth under ground, some at the tops of the highest mountains, and some petrified in the middle of quarries both of stone and marble; and from this last observation he concludes, that when the earth was in its primary state, the substance, of which these quarries are now composed, was then a substance like what we call fine sand or soft clay, because the shells found petrified in them, are filled with a substance of the very same nature with the substance in which they are found inclosed.

He has given us an account of several of these discoveries; particularly, in the duchy called Touraine in France, above 36 leagues from the sea, there is a district of nine leagues square, all covered with sea shells and other marine productions, many of them entire, to the depth of at least 20 feet, and perhaps much deeper; for the inhabitants who call them *Estun*, and manure their ground with them, never dig deeper; from whence M. de Reaumur, at a moderate computation, reckoned this huge mass of marine productions to amount to 130,680,000 cubical toises\*.

Another discovery, he says, was made at Amsterdam, where a bed of sand mixed with sea shells, was found in digging, near 100 feet under the surface of the ground, in that low country, where it is rather below the surface or level of the sea.

And at Marly-le-ville near Paris, in digging a well, there was found a bed of very fine vitrifiable sand, mixt with sea shells, which had preserved both their natural colour and vanish, above 47 feet under ground; and under that several other beds of sand mixed with oyster-shells, &c. to the depth of 72 feet and a half in the whole.

As these shells are in some places in such monstrous heaps, in others so deep under ground, and in many places petrified and incorporated into the most solid stone, he

concludes, that they could not be brought there by the flood, which lasted not a year, and before which the mountains had been formed; but must have been lodged there before the earth was brought into its present form, and by degrees, during a long course of time, whilst the whole face of the earth was covered with water.

He then proceeds to examine what might in time be the effect of the earth's being thus covered with water, and that water in perpetual motion; and he shews, that the effect must be, the hollowing of the surface in one place, and raising it in another, by which our mountains, our valleys, and at last the present bed of the sea, were formed. This, he shews, must have been done by degrees, and beds of different sorts of earth thrown upon one another, in the plains horizontally, and upon the hills and mountains with different inclinations to the horizon, according to the steepness of that part of the hill or mountain first formed, but all parallel to each other.

He farther adds, that as the present surface of the earth, to a great depth, was thus formed from the sediment of several different sorts of substance or matter, which the water, in its flux and reflux, or other sorts of motion, carried along with it, those different beds of matter would be thrown one upon another, not according to their specific weight, but according to chance; by which he means, a bed of heavy matter would often be thrown upon a bed of matter specifically much lighter; and as these several beds of matter were at first moist and soft, they would, as they began to dry, split and form perpendicular rifts or crannies from the top to the bottom of the bed; which rifts or crannies would be afterwards filled with sand, or any thing else the wind or water brought there.

He likewise observes, that when two hills or mountains began to be formed at a little distance from each other, the valley between them would occasion a current in the waters, which current would of course, and by degrees, make the valley deeper and wider, by carrying away a great deal of earth from the bottom of it, and from the sides of the hills next to it, in such a manner, that the angles of the hills on each side, would generally answer one another: That is to say, wherever a salient angle was formed in the hill on one side of the valley, a re-entering or hollow angle would be formed in the hill over against it†.

After this, he shews from many experiments and observations, that this is actually,

\* A toise is a French measure of near 6 feet English.  
† For an explanation of these angles, see our Mag. for 1746, p. 670.

† For an explanation of these



in every respect, the present state of the surface of this globe, as deep as has ever yet been penetrated by mankind; and in most valleys and mountains; and from thence he thinks he has hit upon the true theory of the earth, or the method by which it was made to assume its present form, so far as relates to its surface. And, indeed, I shall allow, that in this as well as every other part of his natural history, the author shews a great deal of ingenuity, and a most extensive knowledge; but his theory labours under the disadvantage of having demonstration against it, unless he could dispose of a great part of the water, which he supposes once to have covered the whole face of this globe; for if the tops of our highest mountains were formed by the waters heaping rocks upon rocks, which is what they generally consist of, not only the present bed of the sea, and all our valleys, must have been full of water, except those parts alone from whence those rocks were taken, but also the whole face of the globe must have every where been covered with water, to a height much above our most lofty mountains; and the water which thus surmounted our most lofty mountains, could not retire into those cavities, which now contain the ocean and seas, because we must suppose those cavities already filled with water, to a height not only equal to their present surface, but to a height much above the most lofty mountains upon the face of the earth. What then could become of the water, which covered not only our continents and islands to such a monstrous height, but also our ocean and seas to a height vastly above their present surface. We must either send a great part of it to some planet or comet, or we must send it by some dreadful earthquake into the hidden bowels of the earth, or we must allow, that this philosopher's theory, how ingenious soever it may be, is impossible; and so, I doubt, it will fare with every philosopher who attempts to account for any part of the creation, otherwise than by the infinite power and wisdom of the Almighty Creator.

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*The Cause, Nature, and happy Effects of Presence of Mind.*

AMONGST all the curious disquisitions that have engaged the attention of philosophers, none has more perplexed them than the inquiry into the nature of the human soul, or how far the mind is actuated or directed by the frame or disposition of the body. The anatomists seem to agree, that the whole nervous system centers in the brain; and therefore, when the most trivial injury happens to any the minutest branch of this system, the brain becomes immediately affected, and the mind in proportion disordered. However this may be, it is very certain, that the calmness and serenity of the mind depends very much upon a happy constituted frame of body, and such a habit of life, as may not contribute to alter that frame from its natural institution. Thus, from a regular construction of parts, and sobriety of living, springs that great blessing of life, called presence of mind, calculated to answer most of the great purposes of government, and to give a distinguished figure to the prince, the minister, the general, the admiral, and the master of a family. In a word, it gives dignity to every station, and success to every pursuit; as the mind, when all regular, even, and of a piece, carries, as it were, in one hand honour and reverence, in the other pleasure and plenty. His grace the late duke of Marlborough, by this happy equality of the soul, became that great general, and made that illustrious figure on the theatre of Europe, which history records to the honour of that age, and admiration of posterity. From this coolness of temper sprang judgment and penetration, a capacity to inspect into the genius and abilities of others, a readiness, on the one hand, of executing any great design, and, on the other, of extricating himself from all kind of sudden difficulties. While other men of the same rank, otherwise constituted, were subject to infinite cares, fears, and solitudes, this great man passed serenely on, and saw to a moral certainty the event of every enterprize before it was put into execution.

The same quality of the mind answers many useful and important purposes in private life; for as, on the one hand, even conduct gives happiness to families, and trains up young people to a happy imitation, so presence of mind is oftentimes a much better guard against intended injuries, than, guns, swords, and pistols; and as an illustration of my meaning in

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by winds and tempests; for as winds and tempests proceed chiefly from the rarefactions and condensations of the air, we must suppose, that there were some such when the globe was in this its primary state, tho' not so frequent or variable as they are now.

His supposition of the earth's being at first, and for a long tract of time, covered with water, he founds upon the many discoveries that have been made of vast collections of sea shells, and other marine productions, that are now to be met with in several parts of the continent, at a great distance from the sea, some upon the surface of the ground, some at a great depth under ground, some at the tops of the highest mountains, and some petrified in the middle of quarries both of stone and marble; and from this last observation he concludes, that when the earth was in its primary state, the substance, of which these quarries are now composed, was then a substance like what we call fine sand or soft clay, because the shells found petrified in them, are filled with a substance of the very same nature with the substance in which they are found inclosed.

He has given us an account of several of these discoveries; particularly, in the duchy called Touraine in France, above 36 leagues from the sea, there is a district of nine leagues square, all covered with sea shells and other marine productions, many of them entire, to the depth of at least 20 feet, and perhaps much deeper; for the inhabitants who call them *Eatun*, and manure their ground with them, never dig deeper; from whence M. de Reaumur, at a moderate computation, reckoned this huge mass of marine productions to amount to 130,680,000 cubical toises\*.

Another discovery, he says, was made at Amsterdam, where a bed of sand mixed with sea shells, was found in digging, near 100 feet under the surface of the ground, in that low country, where it is rather below the surface or level of the sea.

And at Marly-le-ville near Paris, in digging a well, there was found a bed of very fine vitrifiable sand, mixt with sea shells, which had preserved both their natural colour and variety, above 47 feet under ground; and under that several other beds of sand mixed with oyster-shells, &c. to the depth of 72 feet and a half in the whole.

As these shells are in some places in such monstrous heaps, in others so deep under ground, and in many places petrified and incorporated into the most solid stone, he

concludes, that they could not be brought there by the flood, which lasted not a year, and before which the mountains had been formed; but must have been lodged there before the earth was brought into its present form, and by degrees, during a long course of time, whilst the whole face of the earth was covered with water.

He then proceeds to examine what might in time be the effect of the earth's being thus covered with water, and that water in perpetual motion; and he shews, that the effect must be, the hollowing of the surface in one place, and raising it in another, by which our mountains, our valleys, and at last the present bed of the sea, were formed. This, he shews, must have been done by degrees, and beds of different sorts of earth thrown upon one another, in the plains horizontally, and upon the hills and mountains with different inclinations to the horizon, according to the steepness of that part of the hill or mountain first formed, but all parallel to each other.

He farther adds, that as the present surface of the earth, to a great depth, was thus formed from the sediment of several different sorts of substance or matter, which the water, in its flux and reflux, or other sorts of motion, carried along with it, those different beds of matter would be thrown one upon another, not according to their specific weight, but according to chance; by which he means, a bed of heavy matter would often be thrown upon a bed of matter specifically much lighter; and as these several beds of matter were at first moist and soft, they would, as they began to dry, split and form perpendicular rifts or crannies from the top to the bottom of the bed; which rifts or crannies would be afterwards filled with sand, or any thing else the wind or water brought there.

He likewise observes, that when two hills or mountains began to be formed at a little distance from each other, the valley between them would occasion a current in the waters, which current would of course, and by degrees, make the valley deeper and wider, by carrying away a great deal of earth from the bottom of it, and from the sides of the hills next to it, in such a manner, that the angles of the hills on each side, would generally answer one another: That is to say, wherever a salient angle was formed in the hill on one side of the valley, a re-entering or hollow angle would be formed in the hill over against it†.

After this, he shews from many experiments and observations, that this is actually,

\* A toise is a French measure of near 6 feet English.  
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in every respect, the present state of the surface of this globe, as deep as has ever yet been penetrated by mankind; and in most valleys and mountains; and from thence he thinks he has hit upon the true theory of the earth, or the method by which it was made to assume its present form, so far as relates to its surface. And, indeed, I shall allow, that in this as well as every other part of his natural history, the author shews a great deal of ingenuity, and a most extensive knowledge; but his theory labours under the disadvantage of having demonstration against it, unless he could dispose of a great part of the water, which he supposes once to have covered the whole face of this globe; for if the tops of our highest mountains were formed by the waters heaping rocks upon rocks, which is what they generally consist of, not only the present bed of the sea, and all our valleys, must have been full of water, except those parts alone from whence those rocks were taken, but also the whole face of the globe must have every where been covered with water, to a height much above our most lofty mountains; and the water which thus surmounted our most lofty mountains, could not retire into those cavities, which now contain the ocean and seas, because we must suppose those cavities already filled with water, to a height not only equal to their present surface, but to a height much above the most lofty mountains upon the face of the earth. What then could become of the water, which covered not only our continents and islands to such a monstrous height, but also our ocean and seas to a height vastly above their present surface. We must either send a great part of it to some planet or comet, or we must send it by some dreadful earthquake into the hidden bowels of the earth, or we must allow, that this philosopher's theory, how ingenious soever it may be, is impossible; and so, I doubt, it will fare with every philosopher who attempts to account for any part of the creation, otherwise than by the infinite power and wisdom of the Almighty Creator.

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this particular, I shall beg leave to give the publick a real instance.

Just as that unhappy prince, James II. left this kingdom, in consequence of the arrival of the prince of Orange, a whim took place, that as we had no king, we had no parliament, and no parliament, no law; upon the credit of this, several people took it into their heads to range about the kingdom in bands to plunder; 17 of these, well armed, came to the house of the receiver-general for the county of Norfolk, who had at that time a considerable sum of publick money in his hands; a party of these robbers entered the house, and as they were crossing the hall, met the receiver's lady, who, not being apprized of the motives of their coming, paid them the usual compliments of reception, and they in return very genteely told her, that they were well informed what money was in the house, and peremptorily demanded it; the lady, without the least hesitation, and with a smile on her countenance, told them, she was sorry for their disappointment, but that her husband was gone that morning early to London to pay the money into the Exchequer; upon which they very civilly retired, not in the least dreaming of their being so dextrously outwitted: For, indeed, neither was the money out of the house, nor the husband gone to London, but was indeed counting it over in a room next adjoining.

The same presence of mind in this lady, which preserved the money, might in other cases have preserved an army, a navy, a state, or a private life; and by this little instance we sufficiently see its use and importance.

It is certain, that it is not always in the power of human nature to command this quality; but it is worth while to attempt its attainment, for which several qualifications are requisite, which, as is said above, may materially depend on the natural habit of the body; but as that is oftener altered by a careless or irrational conduct, than by any of the common accidents of life, so would a man acquire, or, if you please, preserve this happy, useful quality, he must live so as to deserve it.

*Extracts from the second Letter, contained in the Pamphlet, entitled, The vast Importance of the HERRING FISHERY, &c.*

**I**N our Magazine for April, p. 168—170, we gave an extract of this author's first letter, in which he endeavours to prove, that the establishing a herring fishery from our island, may be a means of greatly increasing the national wealth. We now proceed to his second letter, the subject of which is to shew, that our naval force would be prodigiously strengthened by the above fishery.

The distich, prefixed to this letter, is as follows.

Britons! wou'd ye the ocean's sway secure,  
Yourselfes to the bold fisher's toils inure.

The author, after observing that our naval strength was once our pride, and most noble characteristick, makes the following observations on our three great interests.—  
“It is well known, that land and trade constitute the two great natural interests of the British kingdoms; (for that of money, tho' made to govern both, has too often proved as a canker in the body politick, and the root of numberless evils.) Between the two first interests a sort of conubial tie is formed, whence their happiness or infelicity is reciprocal; the value of lands rising or falling, in proportion as our trade is in a flourishing or sickly state, and *vice versa*; and yet we, so far from considering them as man and wife, have sometimes ungratefully treated one of them as a harlot. But it is now in the power of the third interest [money,] to restore the other, just mentioned, to her natural rights and privileges; and thus atone, in some measure, for her past pernicious conduct.”

The author, after applauding the house of commons, for the very great attention given by them to the herring fishery bill; and saying that, “Toils like these are truly patriot, and give unfading honours,” proceeds thus: “The fisheries have ever been considered, by those who are judges of them, as 'one of the best nurseries for training up industrious, bold, well seasoned mariners. From these fisheries the royal fleets might in any emergency be manned with certainty and expedition, and our trading ships supplied with fit hands; the want of which has often proved exceedingly detrimental to many valuable branches of our commerce. Besides that, (to mention this only by the way,) the present extravagant duties on goods lessen the number of merchants, and consequently of seamen. Ten thousand of the fishermen we are speaking of, with the usual complement of mariners, landmen, &c. would, on any urgent occasion, man an hundred ships of war of different rates. The prodigious difficulty of supplying our fleets with sailors, in the beginning of the late war, was so justly and so loudly complained of by some of our ablest naval commanders, that it would argue the greatest want of wisdom in us, not to guard against any such destructive inconveniences, in time to come. Hence it is absolutely necessary that we provide, as soon as possible, for those sailors who are dismissed our service. As their number is very much reduced,



duced, by the late treaty of peace; should these see no farther prospect of getting a livelihood in their native country, they will justly and wisely endeavour to procure one in any other. We know, by the most authentick informations, that great numbers of our seamen are gone into foreign service, as others have done into foreign fisheries. How greatly the late cardinal de Fleury improved the French commerce, was evident from the increase of the merchant-ships of that nation, to the infinite prejudice of our trade in general, and that of our colonies in particular. As the seamen who are gone from us, will scarcely be brought back, either by the intreaties of their countrymen, or the terror of a proclamation; our own interest, (abstracted from gratitude, to men who served us so gallantly and so faithfully, in seasons of danger,) should induce us to procure, with all imaginable speed, some employment for such of them, as still continue among us, to prevent their being forced abroad; or their being reduced to the sad alternative, either of begging from door to door, or of plunging into crimes that may bring them to a fatal end, of which we have already had many melancholy instances.—Thrice happy will it therefore be for Great-Britain, if our seamen, who form so valuable a part of the commonwealth, may, by the expedient here humbly submitted to the publick, be kept near at hand, to defend us in time of war, and be rendered more useful to us in time of peace.”

The author then shews, that the founders of this great undertaking could not intend to make it a monopoly, as they introduced a clause in this bill, by which all the maritime towns throughout our island, are allowed to subscribe to this fishery. He then makes some remarks, on the severity often employed in our pressing seamen. As he inveighs very warmly against this practice, he was aware, that some objections might be made to his way of thinking; and, to obviate them, he writes as follows, (in the preface to the second edition of his pamphlet.) “The warmth with which he [the author] expresses himself, in opposition to the violence, frequently used in our impressing seamen, may not be approved by many, who will think him an Utopian. His resentment arose from some cruel examples to which he was an eye-witness. He yet is not insensible, that this practice, however barbarous, must nevertheless be employed, in case our fleets could not be manned any other way. Necessity has no law, and all things must submit to the pressing exigencies of the state. He only is humbly of opinion, that if the fisheries were well established, in all their latitudes, the government would not be

forced to employ the severe expedients, against which he has taken the liberty to inveigh.”—

Here follow the author's reflections.—

“The establishment of the herring fishery might put a stop to the barbarous custom of impressing seamen, and tearing them from their families: A practice so disgraceful to the nation, so repugnant to Magna Charta, so unworthy of human nature, and therefore so warmly inveighed against by some of the most judicious chiefs of our navy; a practice which has proved the ruin of multitudes of poor families, and the destruction of some valuable branches of trade; not to mention its having been the bane of our fishery, in the late war. This abominable practice affects not only the common sailors, but is sometimes scandalously extended to the mates, and even to the masters, of our trading vessels. Farther; what can be more inhuman, than to impress mariners, at their return from tedious and painful voyages; without permitting them to tread their beloved native shore, or giving them the consolation to embrace their relations and friends? And yet custom has so far reconciled us to this shocking practice, that many severe attempts of it are only made the subject of laughter.—The author, after giving a barbarous instance, with regard to impressing, makes these reflections:—“How would the reader's indignation and anger rise, should I affirm, that doors are often broke open, windows burst through, floors torn up, and innocent fathers of families sometimes murdered, on these horrid occasions! For the truth of which I appeal to the inhabitants of Wapping, Shadwell, &c.”

The author, after some other observations on impressing, continues in manner following:—“These rigours often drag the valuable men, whose advocates we are, from a comfortable subsistence, and perhaps a much loved family, and hurry them to necessary perils, that often prove fatal; or, if they do come back unhurt, may not restore them to their former happy, tho' contracted circumstances; but ungratefully turning them adrift, by their being discharged the service, expose them to the mercy of a hard-hearted world. Here I cannot forbear quoting four verses, (for the sake of the sense contained in them,) transcribed from the window of a country inn.

Our God and sailors we alike adore,  
Just on the brink of ruin, or before;  
After deliverance they're alike requir'd,  
Our God neglected, and our sailors slighted.

The author thus adds:—“Reason as well as the common dictates of humanity,

(to put gratitude and interest out of the question,) call loudly upon us, to cast about, as soon as possible, for some method, which may prevent our being obliged, in future emergencies, to have recourse to the detestable practice above hinted at. And none, (I presume,) can be so conducive to this sage and salutary purpose, as the establishing a grand herring fishery.

He then shews, that "This fishery would likewise answer every wise end proposed, in keeping up a body of registered seamen;" and ends his letter with the following reflexions:—"As we seem by our being an island, as well as by our situation on the globe, to have been formed by providence, for ploughing the sea as well as the land; let us answer its beneficent views, and devote ourselves, far more extensively, to an element whose bosom teems with riches; the acquiring of which will, at the same time, procure other signal advantages to the British empire."

We must postpone our extracts from the author's third letter, to our next Magazine.

N. B. In our extract of this author's first letter, in our Magazine of April last, p. 169, col. 2. line. 10. for glorious, read glaring.

*The CHARMS of the FAIR SEX, and all destroyed by the Vice of Gaming.*

**W**OMAN, lovely woman! was the last, and therefore the most perfect and accomplished creature the Almighty made; in her fair, delightful frame, all the blooming beauties of the universe united, and the height of every graceful excellence combined: All the amazing blissful harmony of the earth and heavens, shone in her shape, conspicuous; and the whole creation was, in her, gloriously completed: Then Paradise was perfect, and Adam's heart with strange transports glowing, in joyful admiration of a form so fair, blest'd, and adoring, praised his great Creator. As beauteous woman was the only creature that was formed in Paradise, so every sweetness was in her charming composition blended: The innocent lily, and the modest rose; the blue-eyed violet, and amorous woodbine, mingled all their odours, to make, in her, one perfect rapturous perfume: Each motion of her body, vies with the sentiments of her soul, in delicacy; and every charm conspires to proclaim her, the miracle of nature: To her all commanding sweetness, wisdom's self must oft submit, and reason yield to beauty's magick power. When beauty mourns, all nature weeps, and every human breast melts into sympathizing sorrow; but when she smiles, a glowing joy glads every heart, and every face puts on

the pleas'd impression. Woman had all these bewitching powers given her, to raise and kindle, in man's heart, love's sacred flame: Love, sacred love! is their end and duty.

How greatly, then, do they pervert that duty, and neglect that end, who, instead of making home happy with their husbands, and their own beauteous bosoms blest'd, do, thro' an unjust prevalence of enslaving fashion, contrary to their own nature and better reason, give themselves up to gaming! Behold the most amiable of all mortals, at once metamorphosed into the most hateful, most wretched, and most despicable, the miser! Never was there on earth a change so foul, degrading, and unnatural; scarce Lucifer's, from heaven to hell, was greater; all the frightful, terrible transformations, the most fruitful fancy ever feigned, were, to this, beautiful: Ariadne, into a spider's shape, was lovely, to that of a miser's; What can be a more miserable mutation, than to see an angel's face, where every feature was formed for love and adoration, purs'd up and wrinkled into the careful, cunning, crafty countenance of a miser? A face full of fraud, from a heart hot with inhumanity. Who, without anguish and astonishment, can see so charming a creature, who can justly brag of nature's choicest, richest perfections, and of such wondrous powers to make mankind humbly and gladly bow to her superior sweetness, quit them all, to brag of a designing, fraudulent, unconscientious card?

*To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.*

S I R,

**T**HE question about the meaning of the apostle Peter's words, 2 Pet. i. 19. having been lately revived, the following state of the controversy may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

This controversy was first started by the author of *The grounds and reasons of the christian religion*, supposed to be Mr. Collins, who in the 6th section of his discourse says, "That if the proofs of christianity from the Old Testament be valid, it is established on its true foundations; because Jesus and his apostles grounded it on those proofs: And it is strongly and invincibly established on those foundations; because a proof drawn from an inspired book, is perfectly conclusive; and prophecies delivered in an inspired book, are, when fulfilled, such as may be justly deemed sure and demonstrative proofs, and which Peter prefers as an argument to the miraculous attestation, whereof he himself and two other apostles were witnesses, given by God himself to the mission of Jesus Christ."



His argument turns as follows, "Laying this foundation, that prophecy proceeds from the Holy Ghost, it is a stronger argument, than a miracle, which depends upon external evidence and testimony."

2 Pet. i. 19. "Besides, according to our Saviour, Moses and the prophets are, not only without further miracles, but tho' miracles should be wrought in opposition to them, a sufficient foundation of faith." Matt. xxiv. 23. Luke xvi. 31.

These are the author's words, and he afterwards shews, that a man who knows that the Old Testament was wrote long before the New Testament, and sees the prophecies in the former concerning our Saviour, plainly fulfilled in the latter, must from thence have a stronger conviction of the truth of christianity, than he can have from all the miracles recorded in the latter.

But as the intention of this author's thus preferring the proof by prophecies to that by miracles, was really to sap the foundation of christianity, the present bishop of London, then master of the Temple, preached at the Temple church, in 1724, six sermons upon this text from 2 Pet. i. 19. which, at the desire of the masters of the bench of the two Temples, were soon after published, under the title of, *The use and intent of prophecy in the several ages of the world*. In the first of these sermons, after a short introduction, he sets out thus: "Interpreters differ very much in expounding this passage; but all, as far as I see, agree in rejecting this sense, which gives a superiority to the evidence of prophecy above all other evidence, by which the truth of the gospel is confirmed; and indeed the text expounded to this meaning, contradicts not only the general sense of mankind upon this subject, but will be found likewise inconsistent with itself, and many other places of scripture. For first, let any man consider, and say, upon what proof and evidence the authority of prophecy itself depends: Can any prophet give greater proof of his divine mission, than the power of working miracles? And if this be the last, and the greatest proof he can give of his being sent by God, can the evidence of prophecy ever rise higher than the evidence of miracles, upon which it ultimately depends for all its authority?"

He then shews, by the example of Gideon, Judges vi. and vii. and of Moses, Exodus iii. and iv. that prophecy, or a divine mission, ultimately depends upon miracles for its authority: And that St. Peter himself speaks of prophecy as not the best evidence or light, but as a light to be attended to only until a better comes.

For these reasons he supposes, that interpreters have quitted the apparent sense of the text, to seek for some other, more

conformable to truth and reason; and he gives us the interpretations put upon it by several expositors, all of which he shews to be wrong. Then he considers what the point is which St. Peter says is to be proved by the more sure word of prophecy; and from St. Peter's own epistles he shews, that it is not the mission of Christ, or the truth of the gospel, but the coming of Christ in power and glory, to deliver the faithful, and to take vengeance of the ungodly and unbelievers, as foretold by the prophets under both Testaments; which being a future event, could admit of no surer evidence than the word of prophecy, and that evidence, as St. Peter says, was a more sure evidence than what he and the two other apostles had seen or heard in the mount; yet still it was but a light shining in a dark place, and must remain so until the day dawn.

To this he adds, that the more sure word of prophecy here mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as Old Testament. "How unhappily then, says he, was this text made choice of, to set up antient prophecy in opposition to the gospel evidence, since the prophecy here intended, is probably itself a gospel evidence, and so far from being superior to all the miracles of Christ and his apostles, that it owes all its authority to them."

In the second discourse, the bishop shews, that we do not stand in need of prophecy for proving Christ's divine commission, his own works having given the fullest evidence of that; but only to prove, that he is the person spoken of by Moses and the prophets, which was one of the characters he constantly assumed; and a clear and evident conviction of this, he says, is not to be expected from every single prophecy applied to Christ, but from a view and comparison of all together; therefore, in his four following sermons he considers the whole chain of prophecies from the fall of Adam to the coming of Christ, with their intention during that period, and their use since, as well as during that time; from whence he concludes, that to the Jew prophecy was the first proof of Christ's being the Judge and Redeemer of mankind; to the Gentile it was the last: The Jew believed in Christ, because foretold by the prophets; the Gentiles believed the prophets, because they had so exactly foretold Jesus Christ. Both became firm believers; having each, in his way, a full view of all the dispensations of providence towards mankind.

These sermons have lately been censured by Dr. Middleton, in a treatise which he calls, *An examination of the lord bishop of London's*

London's discourses concerning the use and intent of prophecy, &c. in which he first finds fault with the bishop for leaving out, in the last edition of his discourses, the preface, which was prefixed to the three first. Then he observes, that the bishop had wrote these discourses in answer to a certain free-thinking author, meaning Mr. Collins, who had ridiculed the prophecies of the Old Testament cited in the New; and yet, says the Doctor, that author has not considered those prophecies in any other method, nor under any other character, than that in which they were considered by the evangelists, and even by Christ himself, who applied them singly and independently on each other, to this or that occasion, as so many different arguments for the general truth of the gospel; so that the bishop, by condemning that author's manner of considering them, condemns that of the evangelists and even of Christ himself.

After this the doctor shews at large, that this was the manner in which those prophecies were considered by Christ and his apostles; and then he proceeds to examine the bishop's interpretation of this text; whereupon he observes, that, notwithstanding what the bishop has said, Mr. Whiston, Dr. Whitby, St. Austin, Castalio, Grotius, Dr. Cradock, and many more, give the same exposition of this text that is given by the author of the grounds and reasons, which is not expressly condemned by any one interpreter, tho' some of them prefer a different sense.

As to the authority of a prophecy to be fulfilled, it may stand in need of a miracle, the doctor allows; but, says he, all who maintain the superior evidence of prophecy, mean it only of prophecy actually fulfilled, and carrying with it the demonstration of its truth, in the correspondence of the event with the prediction; and in this sense alone the author of the grounds and reasons speaks of it.

As to prophecy's not being a more sure evidence to Peter himself than what he had seen in the mount, the doctor answers, first, by shewing, from an account of the Jewish Bath-Kol, and from the consternation Peter was in when he saw the miracle in the mount, that even to himself prophecy was a surer evidence; and, 2dly, that Peter's view in this text was not to declare what sort of evidence was the most sure to himself, but to those, to whom he was writing. And he concludes this head with observing; "that all, which his lordship has been affirming so freely concerning the superior evidence of miracles to that of prophecy, seems to have been originally confuted, and the whole question determined against him, by Christ himself; who in one of his parables declares, that

those, who would not hearken to Moses and the prophets, would not be persuaded, tho' one rose from the dead; clearly intimating, that the word of prophecy, as delivered in the Old Testament, carried with it a firmer proof of the truth of his gospel to the Jews, than even the greatest of all his miracles."

As to Peter's calling prophecy a light shining in a dark place, the doctor says, he does not call it so by way of disparagement, when compared with the light of miracles, but when compared with the day-dawn, and the day-star of the gospel, inlightened with all the knowledge, and enriched with all the graces, which are the genuine fruits of a perfect faith in Christ, and which, it is plain, had not yet arisen in the hearts of those to whom Peter was writing.

After having thus answered the objections made by the bishop, to the exposition of this text given by the author of the grounds and reasons, the doctor examines the exposition given by the bishop himself; and after giving an abstract of St. Peter's two epistles, he observes, that they contain the whole plan of christian duty, with respect both to faith and practice, sketched out in a summary manner, agreeable to the purpose of the writer, which, as it is declared by himself, was to stir up the Jewish converts to a stedfast adherence to that faith, in which they had been instructed; and that all the use, which is made by the apostle, of the word of prophecy in both the epistles, is applied by him to some general purpose, of confirming the whole christian doctrine, and not to the particular proof of Christ's coming.

In this sense, and in no other, the doctor says, St. Peter's reasoning will be found clear and just, in his application both of the miracle in the mount, and of the word of prophecy, and in the preference given to the latter, with regard to the general force of its evidence; for tho' the former was a strong proof of Christ's divine mission, yet it was no proof at all, as the bishop himself allows, of Christ's coming again in glory; consequently, it is absurd to imagine, that Peter should alledge it as a proof of that future event, and compare it with the proof of that future event by the word of prophecy. Whereas, if we suppose him to have compared them together, as arguments for the mission of Jesus, of which they are both good proofs, the comparison is rightly instituted, and the preference justly given to prophecy.

And he concludes with a remark upon the bishop's saying, that the word of prophecy here mentioned, probably referred to the prophecies of the New as well as the Old

Testa-



Testament; which is, he says, confuted even by St. Peter himself, who, in the very next words to the text, plainly limits the sense of it to the prophecies of the Old; it being a point allowed, that wherever the writers of the New Testament speak of the scripture in general, or of the prophecies of the scripture, they must be understood to speak only of the Old Testament, and the prophecies therein recorded.

The doctor proceeds next to the examination of the bishop's two next discourses; but as it does not properly relate to the meaning of this text, I shall leave it, in order to give you some extracts from what has been said by way of reply, by Dr. Rutherford, in a treatise, entitled, *A Defence of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses*, &c. As to the omission of the preface, the doctor replies, that if he is rightly informed, it was omitted by the bookseller in the two last editions, without the bishop's knowledge. He then shews, that none of the interpreters mentioned by Dr. M. confirm his, or rather Mr. Collins's exposition of this text; and that to suppose, that St. Peter meant the word of prophecies already fulfilled, was a begging the question, and begging it too, after the bishop had shewn that St. Peter meant a prophecy not fulfilled, which he might compare with the miracle in the mount; for tho' the latter was not a convincing proof, yet neither the bishop had said, nor could any one say, that it was no proof at all.

As to the argument drawn from what Christ says in one of his parables, Dr. R. replies, that there is not in that parable the least question about the effect of prophecy or miracles with regard to belief, but the effect of a preacher of righteousness with regard to repentance.

As to the method in which Christ and his apostles considered the prophecies of the Old Testament, Dr. R. replies, that they did not consider them independently on each other; for if they had thought any one prophecy, independently of all the rest, sufficient for evincing the truth of Christ's being the Messiah, they would have made use of that prophecy only.

As to what St. Peter means by calling prophecy a light shining in a dark place, &c. Dr. R. replies, that St. Peter meant to shew, that there were two sorts of evidence for what he was declaring, one which they then had, and was the light of prophecy, the other they had not, but it would arise in some future time; The former of these he compares to a faint glimmering light, but the latter to the day-dawn; and after this had arisen, they would have no further occasion for the light of prophecy; therefore he could not

mean by it the light of the gospel, because those he was writing to were, as he says, established in the faith, and yet he exhorts them to take heed to the light of prophecy; which shewed, that he did not mean to apply the word of prophecy as a proof of the gospel in general, but as the best proof they could then have of what they were afterwards to see in the most glaring light.

Lastly, as to what the writers of the New Testament, and particularly St. Peter, in this place, means by scripture, Dr. R. shews, that it may be translated, No prophecy ever came, &c. and if so, it may comprehend the scriptures of the New as well as the Old Testament, St. Peter having himself made use of the word scriptures in this second epistle, ch. iii. 16. so as to comprehend both.

These extracts will be sufficient for giving your readers some notion of this important dispute; therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with professing myself,

S I R, your, &c.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

IN a late monthly collection there is a grand apparatus of a scheme to illustrate a prolix explication of what the writer calls an operation on Davis's sea quadrant: To clear up the mist, be pleased to insert what follows.

1. The distance between the zenith and the horizon of any place is an arch of  $90^{\circ}$ .

2. The altitude of the sun above the horizon is always a part of that arch.

3. Therefore, if the altitude of the sun be deducted from  $90^{\circ}$ , the remainder is the distance of the sun from the zenith, the obtaining which is the design of the observation by the quadrant.

Now the two arches of Davis's quadrant are described from the same center with different radii, but together they just make an arch of  $90^{\circ}$ . The arch intercepted between the sight vane thro' which the horizon is seen, and the sun vane whereon the sun's image is received, is plainly equal to the sun's altitude; therefore the remainders of the arches added together must make the sun's zenith distance.—Hence the reason of numbering the degrees on each arch from its extremity towards the middle of the quadrant, is evident.—I suppose all sailors know, that the altitude of the sun's center is the true altitude, and that if they take the altitude of his upper limb by the shade vane, they must deduct the sun's apparent semidiameter from the observed altitude, or add it to the observed zenith distance.—Observations are always made at noon,

Tw

S I R,

Whitby, May 24, 1750.

THE following, I presume, will be found to be correct solutions of the two mathematical problems in your Magazine for April, p. 175.

I. LET  $b = 60 =$  slant height,  $c = .7854$ , and  $4x =$  lesser diameter: Then  $6x$  will be = greater, and  $\sqrt{b^2 - x^2} =$  true height; also  $\sqrt{24xx} =$  mean diameter; whence  $24c^2xx \times \sqrt{b^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{576bbccx^4 - 576ccx^6} =$  content of the frustum, which by the question is to be a maximum. Therefore

$\frac{2304bbccx^3 - 3456ccx^5}{2\sqrt{576bbccx^4 - 576ccx^6}} = 0$ ; and by reduction  $2304bbcc =$

$3456ccx$ ; whence  $16xx = \frac{32bh}{3} = 38400$ , and  $4x = \sqrt{38400} = 195.96$

inches = lesser diameter. Consequently, the greater diameter is = 293.94, the mean diameter = 240, the true height = 3464 inches, and content = 906.875 solid feet. Q. E. I.

II. Let the adjacent scheme represent a parabola, AP its abscissa, and PM the corresponding ordinate. Suppose AP =  $x$ ,

PM =  $y$ , and the parameter =  $\frac{yy}{x} = 18$

=  $p$ : Then by the nature of the parabola  $px = yy$ , which being thrown into fluxions, we have  $p\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$ ; and this being squared,

is  $p^2\dot{x}^2 = 4y^2\dot{y}^2$ ; whence  $\dot{x}^2 = \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}$ ;

and adding  $\dot{y}^2$  to each side of the equation

$\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 = \dot{y}^2 + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}$ ; and by extracting M

the square root  $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} = \sqrt{\dot{y}^2 + \frac{4y^2\dot{y}^2}{p^2}} =$  fluxion of the parabolick curve AM, which thrown into an infinite series, by extracting the square root, is  $= \dot{y} + \frac{2y^2\dot{y}}{p^2} - \frac{2y^4\dot{y}}{p^4} + \frac{4y^6\dot{y}}{p^6} - \frac{10y^8\dot{y}}{p^8} + \frac{28y^{10}\dot{y}}{p^{10}}$ , &c. and the fluent of this is  $= y + \frac{2y^3}{3p^2} - \frac{2y^5}{5p^4} + \frac{4y^7}{7p^6} - \frac{10y^9}{9p^8} + \frac{28y^{11}}{11p^{10}}$ , &c. = AM = 15.2 = length of the curve. Q. E. I.

If the above may tend to the amusement of your mathematical correspondents, the seeing them honoured with a place in your Magazine will oblige.

S I R,

Your most humble Servant,

L. CHARLTON.



*To the Letters of famous Men of Antiquity inserted in our Mag. for March last, p. 121, and for April, p. 166, we shall now add the following.*

*Seneca to Lucilius, insinuating, that all Ages are alike wicked; with the natural Punishment of Vice.*

YOU are, my Lucilius, under a great mistake, if you take luxury, immorality, and the other vices, which are usually by men of every age objected to the times they live in, to be the product only of our days. Those are the defects of men, not times. Nor has there been any age without its vices; and if we take the liberty of censuring the licentiousness of any age, I am ashamed to tell you, that vice was never more barefaced and without disguise, than in the time of Cato. Some may perhaps imagine, that money had a great hand in the decision of that cause, where Clodius was accused of a secret adultery with the wife of Cæsar. Money was given the judges, it's true, but that was less infamous than their exacting, as a farther bribe, or salary for their injustice, the prostitution of matrons, and of the young noblemen of Rome. And here the crime was a less guilt than acquitting the offender: And he that was guilty of adultery, distributed adulteries among his judges; for till he had rendered them as criminal as himself, he could have no security of his life. Thus was this cause managed, which, if for nothing else, was at least considerable for Cato's giving evidence in it. I will give you the words of Cicero, because the matter of fact seems to surpass the bounds of credibility. "He sent for them to him, he negotiated, promised and bribed. But now! ye gracious gods! What excess of profligate wickedness! when some of the judges were bought off by the prostitution of several matrons, and young noblemen of Rome." I have not leisure to complain of the pecuniary bribes. The additional rewards were far more abominable. Would you have the wife of that severe and rigid fellow? I will procure her for you. Or would you have the wife of that wealthy citizen? I will secure you the enjoyment of her; and when you have once been guilty of adultery, condemn it. That beautiful girl you doat on shall melt in your arms; I promise you the happy night with her without delay, you shall find me exactly punctual to the minute I appoint. 'Tis worse to distribute and procure adulteries, than to be guilty of 'em but once; this is to expose, that to abuse mens wives. These judges of Clodius had demanded and ob-

June, 1750.

tained of the senate, an act of indemnity to bear them harmless, which is only necessary where they design to condemn. Which gave occasion to Catullus so wittily to say, *Why was this indemnity demanded of us? What, that your money and bribes should not be taken from you?* But for all these jests, the adulterer had already evaded punishment, by bawling even in court, and escaped his condemnation with more wickedness and infamy than he had deserved it. Can you imagine that there can be any thing more corrupt and abandoned than these, whom neither religion, nor law could restrain? Who in that very court of judicature, which was conven'd out of the ordinary course by an act or decree of the senate, committed a more heinous crime, than that for which they were thus summoned to a trial of? The cause and end of the trial was to decide, whether any man might be safe after he had been guilty of adultery? And by the trial it appeared, that he could not be safe but by adultery. And this infamy acted in the very presence of Pompey and Cæsar, of Cicero and Cato; of Cato, who had such an awe on the people, that they would not suffer themselves before him to demand the rites of Flora, performed by naked whores! Do you believe the eyes of the people of that age were more chaste and severe, than their judiciary sentences? These things have been done and will be done again: For the licentiousness of a city may sometimes by the severity of discipline, and fear be restrained, but never of its own accord. You have therefore no reason to think that new lust has a greater dominion, than law. Our youth are much more modest than theirs; for the guilty denied his adultery to the judges, while the judges confess'd theirs to the accused. When adulteries were the price of absolving the adulterer, when Clodius is favoured for the sake of those very crimes, which made him an offender, and to ingratiate himself with the judges, acts them even while his cause is pleading before them; could any man believe, that he who should have been condemned for one crime, could be acquitted by multiplying the offence? All ages can furnish us with Clodii, but few with Cato's. We easily slide down to vice, corrupted by company and example; nay, vice insinuates itself even in solitude, without either company or example; for we go to it not only down-hill, but down a precipice. And that which makes most men incorrigible is, that tho' the errors of all arts and faculties give the artists a shame and trouble, yet the errors of life produce a pleasure to the sinner. The pilot finds no joy in the wreck of his ship.

M m ship,

ship, nor does the physician rejoice at the death of his patient, nor the lawyer in the loss of his client's cause. But on the other hand, all the guilty find a pleasure in offending. This man is pleased with adultery, and the difficulties he meets with in accomplishing his desires, whets, nay, gives life to the endeavours. Another is pleased with theft and circumventing, nor is he dissatisfied with the crime, till the fate that attends it alarms him. This, 'tis true, is the effect of an ill custom and habit. But to shew you there is a sense of good in mens minds, tho' never so deprav'd, and that good is not so unknown as neglected, is proved by all mens disguising and dissembling their vices; for tho' they have met with a lucky event, yet they make use of the benefit of the sin, and conceal the crime. But a good conscience loves the light, and covets to stand the scrutiny of mens enquiries, while wickedness is afraid even in its refuge, obscurity. The very shades that hide it, give it a fear of discovery. Epicurus therefore has well observed, that the guilty may happen to conceal their crimes, but can never have a confidence even in that concealment. Or if you will render it better, thus; the criminals have no advantage from the concealment of their offences, because if they have the means to conceal them, they have no trust in those means: Which is, that the wicked may be safe, but can never think themselves secure. I can't believe this has any opposition to our sect; because the first and greatest punishment of the offender is to have been guilty; nor is there any sin, however decked, adorned and defended by the gifts of fortune, that escapes its punishment, because wickedness finds that even in itself. And yet these are pursued with a second punishment, and that is, always fearing, to be apprehensive and mistrustful of their security. I disagree with Epicurus where he says, that there is nothing just by nature, and that we are to avoid crimes, because we cannot avoid fear. But in this we agree, that evil deeds are perpetually scourged by the conscience, and that its greatest torment is that continual fear and solicitude, that haunts, presses on and lashes it, that cannot confide in the sureties of it, security. And this is the argument of Epicurus, that we have by nature an abhorrence of sin, because no man even in the the highest safety, is void of fear; Fortune delivers many from punishment, but none from fear. The reason is, because we have fixed in us an aversion to what nature condemns; and hence it is that the guilty can have no confidence in their concealment, even while

they are concealed, because conscience accuses and exposes them to themselves. Timidity is proper to the guilty; for we were in but an ill condition, from those criminals that escape the eye of the judge, the edge of the law, and the punishments established, if nature had not fixed a weighty and present revenge, and that fear sought not the seat of execution. Farewel.

Remarks on a Poem, entitled, The Triumph of Isis, occasioned by, Isis, an Elegy. (See p. 134, and Lond. Mag. for last Year, p. 88.)

**H**ORACE, in his art of poetry, observes, that the exordium of every poem should be simple, both in stile, and sentiment. To illustrate this, he instances a *Scriptor cyclicus*, (as he calls him) and Homer.

*Nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim,  
Fortunam Priami cantabo, et nobile bellum.  
Quanto rectius hic, qui nil molitur ineptè,—  
Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare  
lucem  
Cogitat.—*

I will not say, that the author of the Triumph of Isis is one, who *nil molitur ineptè*, for that, perhaps, is too great a character for any poet, who has wrote since Horace; but this I may venture to affirm, that no one has more happily executed what Horace has observed. The truth of this assertion any one will be immediately convinced of, who reads the first paragraph. He will see the rising of the goddess Isis described in the utmost simplicity of expression, yet, at the same time, in all the flow of numbers. And here, by the way, I cannot help remarking, that the whole poem is compounded of the truly *Doric* simplicity, the keenest satire, the best applied panegyrick, and the sublimest heroic poetry; all which, in an exact gradation, succeed one another. Let us now turn our eyes to the exordium of the elegy, and here we shall find a studied, elaborate description of the grott of Isis,

Where coral glow'd, where twin'd the  
wreathed shell.

Mr. M—— had certainly forgot, that he was describing the grott of a river-nymph, or he would never have mentioned coral, which is the production of the sea, and therefore can only be applied, with propriety, to the grott of a sea-goddess. As for the expression, *where twin'd the wreathed shell*, I am of opinion, that it is downright tautology, and shall always be so, unless it can be proved, that the participles *twin'd* and *wreathed* convey two distinct



distinct ideas! Nor is there less tautology in the following line,

In careless folds loose flow'd her zoneless vest.

There are many other faults in the elegy, which are equally obvious, but these shall suffice as a specimen: Not to mention the stiffness that runs through the whole piece; a stiffness, which can no where be match'd, but in the Installation Ode. (See Lond. Mag. for 1749, p. 329.) I shall now proceed to make my remarks according to the order of the poem.

After Isis has address'd herself to the poet, who is supposed to be musing on her banks, and encouraged him to undertake the cause of Freedom and Oxford;

When freedom calls, and Oxford bids thee sing, [string, &c.  
Why stays thy hand to strike the sounding

she falls into the following noble apostrophe,

Still sing, O Cam, thy fav'rite freedom's cause, [her laws.  
Still boast of freedom, while you break

How consonant to truth the last line is, may be proved from a certain Medley lately published, cui tit. Congratulatory Verses on the Peace.

The ingenuity of the author appears in the elegant compliment he has paid Mr. M——, on account of his *Musæus*, which, it must be confessed, is one of the best poems in the English language. Yet at the same time he reproves him for having endeavoured to expose a sister of the *Alma Mater*.

Yet strove his muse, by fame, or envy led,  
To tear the lawrels from a sister's head—  
Misguided youth, with rude unclassic rage,  
To blot the beauties of thy whiter page;  
A rage that sullies e'en thy guiltless lays,  
And blasts the vernal bloom of half thy bays.

A reproof this,—but so well conducted a one, that it carries with it a greater compliment, than the best penn'd dedication can pretend to.—What follows is a severe, but just satire, which does not properly fall under my cognizance, and therefore I shall refer my reader to it, with assuring him, that if he has a taste for satire, he will be extremely well entertained.

How finely imagin'd, how picturesque are the following lines!

Tho' wakeful vengeance watch my crystal spring,

Tho' persecution wave her iron wing,

And o'er yon spiry temples as she flies,

"These destin'd seats be mine," exulting cries;

On Isis still each gift of fortune waits,  
Still peace and plenty crown my beauteous gates, &c.

What true poetry is displayed in the address to the trustees of the Radcliffe library? After having described them in the utmost dignity of numbers, as leaving

A The pomp of guiltless state, the patriot toil,

he says in the most beautiful line that ever was wrote, that they design'd

"To hold short dalliance with the tune-ful nine."

If ever the words were an echo to the sense, it is in this single stroke.

B He then proceeds to paint in the liveliest colours the British Orator; amongst many excellent lines are these six remarkable ones, which for strength of sentiment, and elegance of diction, can scarce be equal'd, never surpass'd;

Hark! he begins with all a Tully's art,  
To pour the dictates of a Cato's heart;

C Skill'd to pronounce what noblest thoughts inspire, [fire:

He blends the speaker's with the patriot's  
Bold to conceive, nor tim'rous to conceal,  
What Britons dare to think, he dares to tell.

What adds to the greatness of these lines, is their being wrote on a man, who really acts, and has acted, what is here so nobly described; a man, to whom with equal propriety may be applied, what Juvenal says of the famous Grecian orator, and guardian of liberty,

—quem mirabantur Athenæ  
Torrentem et pleni moderantem fræna  
Theatri. Sat. 10.

E The strokes on the puny champion are excellent in their kind, and are illustrated by a simile, which is not inferior to any one in the English language. The abrupt breaking into encomiums on Oxford, is executed with great spirit, temper'd with the strictest judgment.

Hail, Oxford, hail, of all that's good and great, [seat;

F Of all that's fair, the guardian and the Nurse of each brave pursuit, each gen'rous aim,

By truth exalted to the throne of fame;

Like Greece in science, and in liberty,  
As Athens learn'd, as Lacedæmon free.

The same vein of thought is carried on with the noblest energy, and sublimest flights of imagination, to the end of the poem.

I have now finish'd my cursory remarks on the *Triumph of Isis*; the author of which has deservedly gain'd the applause of all parties, for so bravely defending an university, which has ever been respected

by every true Englishman. I shall conclude with applying (*mutatis mutandis*) to Mr. —, or to whom else it may concern, the advice Mr. Boyle gave Dr. Bentley, the late champion of Granta. "Mr. — should especially take care, when the angry fit is upon him, not to vent it upon great bodies of learned men. A single writer may be trampled upon now and then, and receive correction from his hand, without endeavouring to return it: But among numbers, there will be always found some, who have ability, and inclination, and leisure enough, to do themselves and their friends right upon the injurer, tho' he were a champion of ten times as much strength and prowess as Mr. — thinks himself to be. Besides, single adversaries die, and drop off, but societies are immortal; their resentments are sometimes deliver'd down from hand to hand, and when once they have begun with a man, there is no knowing where they will leave him." Vide Boyle against Bentley, *ad finem*.

*The Fool, in the London Gazetteer of June 9, humorously proposes a Scheme for preventing the Trouble and Fatigue of reading many Books, by substituting Cuts and Pictures in the Room of tedious Histories, Poems, &c. And after recommending it in several Instances, proceeds thus.*

**I**F this undertaking meets with proper encouragement, I hope we shall be supplied, in the same way, with all that is material in the Roman, Grecian, and other ancient historians. In like manner, all the fabulous stories of the ancients may be recorded, and the pencil make Homer and Virgil speak to our eyes, in images more striking and instructive than their groveling pens can convey to a reader of the soundest judgment, and most lively imagination: So that we may know, without reading Virgil, what passed between Æneas and Dido in the grotto: How she afterwards hanged herself, and upon what account: How the Trojan hero and his followers fought with Harpies; and how they eat their trenchers for want of plates: And how the wooden horse was introduced into the city of Troy; and what heroes and commanders lay concealed in its belly, may be clearly seen only by peeping thro' its ribs, without ever looking into the Grecian bard for their names.

The transactions and memorable events of our own times might all be likewise recorded in this manner, and with equal advantage. A masterly hand might give us a livelier description or view of the battle of Blenheim, than the pen of the celebrated Addison: And so, in one print, we

may attain as just notions of the affair of F—nt—n—y, as the nature of it will admit; and yet understand no more of the g—l's dispositions, than we do of the order of battle between Abraham and the four kings, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis. Then, as to daily, petty occurrences, they may be as faithfully expressed as in a news-paper, and generally with more safety too: Such as the adventure of the m—m—tee girl; the affair of the bottle conjurer, with a view of the desperate battle which ensued, how many heads were broke, and how many swords lost: As also, how many hundred guineas a g—t g—l lately lost in wagers and betts at a bear-garden or boxing-match, &c. &c.—But the greatest benefit accruing from my project is yet behind.

For example: Whores and rakes of the class need no more pester the town with apologies for their conduct, memoirs of their lives, singular and surprizing adventures, &c. all they have to do, is to relate the most agreeable and delightful part of their life and conversation, to some eminent artist, and the publick will quickly be furnished with a faithful representation of the most material scenes, for the instruction of youth of both sexes, who now purchase the books, chiefly to learn what a picture would make them complete masters of in half a minute, without spoiling their lovely eyes, as many of them do, by poring too much upon obscene memoirs and immoral romances.

Thus, I hope, I have proposed an effectual method to prevent the increase of new books, and render a vast number of old authors useless; and I doubt not but the hint will be taken, and duly encouraged by all who have any taste of modern, polite knowledge; that so, half our bookellers may, in a few years, become bankrupts, and begin the world again in a print-shop. But, especially I would recommend pictures, statues and busts of living and lately deceased personages, eminent in church or state, in the military or learned world; because we are not so liable to be imposed upon here, as in the case of antique figures; and as the face is generally allowed to be the index of the mind, we may, consequently, by conversing with a man's outward form, come at the knowledge of his intellectual faculties, and find out all that is in his soul: Just as I have seen a room adorned with the effigies of a Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Dryden, Pope, Swift, &c. but not one volume of theirs in the house: The reason of which might be, that the proprietor could not afford to stock himself with both, and so wisely preferred the shadow to the substance.





Too late for redress, and too soon for my ease, I saw you, I  
 lov'd, and I wish'd I cou'd please; I fancy'd your eyes read the language of  
 mine, And saw my love's image reflected on thine: The flatterer hope to my  
 ruin led on, And taught me to judge of your heart by my  
 own; Self-love to my wish was at hand to persuade, That my  
 love was return'd, and my friendship repaid.

2.

But wak'd from this dream, 'tis with  
 anguish I find, [I thought kind;  
 Words and looks were but civil, which once  
 its colour no longer false fancy will lend,  
 To form the fond lover, or image the friend:

But be still, my poor heart, or beat thee  
 to rest, [my breast;  
 I'll drive this tormentor, this love from  
 I'll break the gay bauble my fancy has made,  
 And punish the heart self-love has betray'd.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1750.  
A COUNTRY DANCE.  
The DRUM.



First couple cast off, second couple  $\curvearrowright$  cross over, cast up, and turn  $\curvearrowright$ ; first woman turn the top man with her right hand single, and the second woman with her left; the first man the same with the third couple at the same time  $\curvearrowright$  lead thro' the top couple, and turn it out  $\curvearrowright$ .

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1750.

On the Death of the Hon. Sir THOMAS ABNEY, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas. (See p. 236.)

YES! 'tis a glorious thought!—The worthy mind,  
Matur'd by wisdom, and from vice refin'd,  
In various scenes of social life approv'd,  
Of man the lover, and by God belov'd,  
Must, sure, divested of its kindred clay,  
Soar to the regions of empyreal day.

Such Abney shone; to deck whose mournful hearse  
The muse lamenting pays her grateful verse,  
The muse, long wont to love as to revere  
The judge impartial and the friend sincere!  
How has she oft with fixt attention hung  
On the great truths, that grac'd his flowing tongue;  
Truths, that he joy'd with candid warmth  
Fair from the moral or the christian law?  
How oft beheld him glad the friendly scene,  
Without all-cheerful and all-calm within;  
And, far from mad ambition's noisy strife?  
Taste the pure blessings of domestick life?  
How oft in him with pleasing wonder view'd

A soul, where lawless passions sunk subdu'd,  
Where virtue still her rightful rule maintain'd;

While gen'rous zeal by bigotry unstain'd,  
And freedom, that protects with watchful care  
Man's sacred rights, securely triumph'd  
Sprung from a race, that, crown'd with honest praise,

By virtuous deeds adorn'd a length of days,

For him we hop'd kind temperance long would wield [shield,

Her arms, and o'er him spread her guardian  
Fallacious hopes!—Ah! see the dire disease  
Comes, borne insidious on the tainted breeze.  
Soon from her seat imperial reason thrown,  
No more the friend, or son, or consort known;

The sev'rous pest victorious wins its way,  
Till spent, o'erpow'r'd by its resistless sway, [friend!—

Frail nature yields.—O! parent, husband,  
Must then th' endearing names for ever end?— [powerful call,  
Heaven calls him hence.—At that all-  
Tho' sighs will spring and tears unbidden fall,

Yet let us upward look, ('twill give relief,  
'Twill check the torrent of impetuous grief,)

With mental eyes his radiant course explore,  
And view him landed on th' etherial shore;  
Where envy's storms and factions ne'er molest [triot's breast;

The native peace that calms the pa-  
Where the great judge determines every cause,

And blesses as he gives the just applause.

S. BRADBURY.

SHAKESPEARE'S GHOST.

FROM fields of bliss, and that Elysian grove, [rove,  
Where bards and heroes souls, departed,  
Fam'd Shakespeare seeks his native isle  
once more,

And views with filial eyes, the parent shore:  
Hail



Hail happy land ! thro' all the world re-  
nown'd, [found ;  
The first in arms, the first in learning  
Hail happy land ! where ev'ry art maintains  
Its sacred rule, where ev'ry science reigns ;  
Where first, in humble state my lyre I  
strung ; [tongue ;  
Where first, the tragick muse unloos'd my  
By her inspir'd, I charm'd a former age,  
With Juliet's sorrows, and Othello's rage :  
A monarch's toils, my Falstaff's jests re-  
liev'd, [griev'd.  
With him she laugh'd, with pious Henry  
Nor was the pow'r, to draw a nation's  
tears,

Fixt to one circle of revolving years :

Nor cou'd so short a space, my fame con-  
fine, [mine.

The present hours, nay, those to come, are  
Still shall my scenes show nature void of art,  
Still warm to virtue, ev'ry feeling heart.

But whilst my lays instruct you on the  
stage, [page ;

Guard me, ye Britons, from the pedant's  
Let not the critick charm your tastes away  
To waste, on trifling words, the studious  
day :

No, to the idly busy bookworm leave  
Himself with length of thinking to deceive ;  
Let him the dross, and not the metal chuse,  
And my true genius in his language lose :  
Do you, the unimportant toil neglect,  
Pay to your poet's shade the due respect ;  
Go, to the lofty theatre repair,

My words are best explain'd and told you  
there ; [live,

By action rais'd, my scenes again shall  
And a new transport, to your bosoms give ;  
When all the critick race forgotten lie,  
The actors skill shall list my fame on high.

Come, let my triumph now in pomp  
begin : [Quin ;

Let the true Falstaff give you mirth in  
Let Barry in Othello, pity move,

Or melt in Romeo every breast to love ;

Let Constance, mad with grief, your tears  
command, [demand :

When Cibber's looks those pitying drops  
Nor blush, when Juliet bleeds, her fate  
to weep,

And o'er her tomb attentive silence keep.

Nor less let Pritchard's silver voice invite

When Beatrice affords a chaste delight ;

When Hamlet's mother shows, her sex how  
frail ! [vail ;

When Edward's widow, how her fears pre-  
Or the proud wife of Scotland's lawless

king, [spring ;

The dreadful ills which from ambition  
But let the modern Roscius stand the chief,

Who wins the soul alike, to joy or grief.

Garrick, whose voice inforces every  
thought,

By whom my sentiments are noblest taught,

Thou mighty master of dramattick art,  
Help me to touch the passions of each heart ;  
Show, conscious murd'ers, Richard struck  
with fear ;

Show, froward age, the fatal fault of Lear ;  
Let in Macbeth and English John be shown,  
The tyrant trembling on his ill-got throne ;  
In Hotspur, virtue by rebellion stain'd ;  
In Hamlet, duty by a son maintain'd ;  
The lurking traitor in Iago's fate,  
What disappointments on the villain wait ;  
While sprightly minds attend a liv'lier lay,  
And Benedick diverts the young and gay.

O favour'd of Melpomene, pursue  
The happy art reserv'd till now for you :  
O only worthy me ! my scenes rehearse,  
And give new spirit to each tuneful verse.  
The muse of fire, which Henry's conquests  
sung, [tongue:

Receiv'd new force, when summon'd by thy  
Go on, and give a people more delight,  
Produce each day fresh beauties to their  
sight.

Let Anthony a thousand passions raise,  
Urging the croud with bleeding Cæsar's  
praise ;

Let Imogen's unhappy, jealous lord  
Too soon affiance to false signs accord,  
Let guilty Beaufort die with conscious dread,  
And tofs distracted on th' unquiet bed :  
Or freed from mirth, set savage rage to  
view,

In the fell vengeance of the bloody Jew.

To thee, my great restorer, must belong  
The task to vindicate my injur'd song,  
To place each character in proper light,  
To speak my words and do my meaning  
right,

To save me from a dire impending fate,  
Nor yield me up to Cibber and to Tate :  
Retrieve the scenes already snatched away,  
Yet, take them back, nor let me fall their  
prey : [express,

My genuine thoughts when by thy voice  
Shall still be deemed the greatest and the  
best ;

So by each other's aid we both shall live,  
I, fame to thee, thou, life to me, shalt give.

*Ad Amicum J — P — r, E. Coll. Oxon.  
Art. Bacc. determinaturum,  
Invitatio in Rus.*

**E**ST mihi primum superantis annum,  
Multa vis zythi, cadus est Oporto ;  
Et licet vilis, cibus est salubris,  
Mundaque mappa.

Sed locus non est logicè loquenti,  
Qui scholis præfunt, abeant, magistri,  
Major haud ulli, minor aut negatur,  
Neve Sequela.

Hic bibas septem cyathos vel octo,  
(Spero te mecum vacuum negare)  
Ferre si vires valeant, trecenta  
Pocula sumas.

*Hic*

Hic quies porro datur absoluta,  
In scholis frustra toties petita,  
Quæis gerunt bellum Darii, Ferison,  
Et Baralipson.

Hæc domus cunctis aliena rixis,  
Lætus hic, mensæ simul ac remotæ,  
Quisque propinat teneræ puellæ  
Quæ sibi cordi est.

Biduum linquas socios togatos,  
Biduum linquas (miserum est amare!)  
B——ram nigris oculis nigroque  
Crine decoram?

Pridie Cal. Mart. die  
cinerum. 1749-50.

### FAIR ZELINDA. A SONG.

Tune, *The Nut Brown Maid.*

**W**HEN fair Zelinda came  
To seize my wand'ring heart,  
Swift spread the kindling flame,  
Her sparkling eyes impart.  
Each look new fewel lent  
To the now raging fire;  
Each motion did augment  
The passionate desire.

2.  
Soon did my bosom feel  
Sly Cupid's subtle dart,  
While fiery sighs reveal  
Its agonizing smart;  
Yet of my violent pain  
She did unconscious prove,  
And saw with cold disdain  
The progress of my love.

3.  
Ah! nymph why thus unkind?  
Why unrelenting still,  
To him whose joys depend  
Entirely on your will?  
Oh! let your conduct be  
As lovely as your frame;  
And if you pity me,  
Confess a mutual flame.

4.  
Be merciful as fair,  
Sweet as the blushing rose;  
In smiles your love declare,  
The rising wish disclose.  
Fly! taste the heav'nly bliss,  
And crown the warm desire;  
Feed on the balmy kiss,  
And in love's joys expire.

*A Pastoral Dialogue, Sung by Mr. Lowe  
and Mrs. STEVENSON, at Vaux Hall.*

**H**E. HASTE, haste, Phillis haste, 'tis  
the first of the May,  
Hark the goldfinches sing; to the wood  
let's away; [not, my dear,  
We'll pluck the pale primrose; and start  
I've something to whisper alone in your  
ear. [been said,

**Sbe.** Excuse me fond swain, it has often  
The wood is unsafe for a maiden to tread,

And a wither'd old gypsy one day I espy'd,  
Bid me shun the thick wood, and said some-  
thing beside.

**He.** 'Tis all a mere fable, there's nothing  
to fright, [night;  
There's musick all day, and no spectres at  
No creature but Cupid, believe me, is there,  
And Cupid's an urchin you surely can't  
fear.

**Sbe.** For all I cou'd say, when arriv'd  
at the wood, [to be rude;  
Who knows your design? you might dare  
So I bid you farewell, and confess I'm afraid,  
Lest Cupid and you be too hard for a  
maid.

**He.** His dictates you wisely at once shou'd  
approve, [love:  
For pray what is life? 'tis a pain without  
Think how youth like the rose tho' un-  
gather'd will fade; [maid.

Then quickly comply, lest you die an old  
**Sbe.** By language as artful poor Daphne  
was won, [undone;  
Thus courted, she yielded, was trick'd and  
And rather than trust the fine things you  
have said,

Let my beauty decay, and I die an old maid.

**He.** Believe not I'm faithless and false as  
the wind, [kind;  
I'll be true as the turtle, as fond and as  
Will lead you to pleasures untasted before,  
And make you my bride, can a mortal do  
more?

**Sbe.** Then at once I comply, for I can-  
not say, no; [I'll go;  
To morrow to church with my shepherd  
To the wood next, tho' Cupid so talk'd of  
be there,

With joy I'll away, and adieu to all fear.

**Sbe.** Ye nymphs, to the wood never ven-  
ture to go, [answer, no, no;  
Till the priest joins your hand, you must

**He.** Ye swains, should your fair ones be  
deaf to you still,  
You must wear the soft chain, then they'll  
go where you will.

### AN EPI T A P H.

**P**URSU'D by vengeance, catch'd by  
death,  
By heaven curs'd, here lies beneath,  
From justice and the world withdrawn,  
The noted persecutor V——;  
The dirty scavenger of law,  
Innoxious, without fang or claw;  
Judge, jury, witness, and attorney;  
Readers beware, or he'll suborn ye!  
Or from his prosecuting shop,  
Trump and prove th' indictment up.  
Her Fi. Fa. justice issu'd forth,  
And seiz'd on all poor Tom was worth;  
While the Ca. Sa. infernal scowl  
In execution took his soul;  
And thus made out the saying true,  
Give to Belzebub his due,



If 'mong the vulgar it prevails,  
The devil lives in midst of Wales,  
It surely can't be now deny'd,  
The devil in the midst on't dy'd.

An ODE on the HERRING FISHERY.  
(See p. 266.)

*O fortunatos nimium, bona si sua norint!* —  
VIRG.

I.  
**H**A I L, Albion! — happiest isle!  
Where soft-ey'd peace, and plenty  
smile;

And liberty's unfetter'd hand,  
Waves around her ivory wand:  
With chearful aspect views the throne,  
And sees the monarch's joys,—her own!  
Long with'd—thou now resum'st again  
The ravish'd treasures of thy main.

2.  
Whilst envy wastes thy foes,  
Each Briton's breast with rapture glows!  
He sees thy barks o'erspread the flood,  
Deep-laden with the finny brood:  
And reaping wealth, which heretofore  
Unjustly propp'd a foreign pow'r.  
Blest fight!—Thou now resum'st again,  
The ravish'd treasures of thy main.

*On the Launching of the First British Buss,  
(or Vessel) built for the Herring Fishery.  
(See p. 235.)*

**A**RGO \*, that ship renown'd of antient  
Greece, [fleece.  
From envied Colchos forc'd the Grecian  
With gold inveigling luxury crept in;  
And soon, from luxury, sprung ev'ry sin.  
But this new buss, which our last sons  
may hail, [will fail,  
On views far diff'rent, from the Thames  
A commerce to revive, for cent'ries lost,  
Damp'd by false friends, by rival nations  
cross'd; [ply'd,  
From penury's cold hand, by halves sup-  
And crush'd by knav'ry, ignorance or  
pride: [rise,  
A trade, whence each emolument might  
That speaks a nation fortunate and wise.

Ye British guardians of our darling  
scheme, [dream:  
The noblest projects sometimes prove a  
With you this cannot:—Probity and skill  
Check random fears of any latent ill:  
Yet has this fishery fail'd for ages past;  
And know, this brave attempt may be our  
last.

But hints are idle:—You'll command  
success [bless:  
Proceed, and millions will your labours  
Then shall the Argo vanish from the sky,  
And its bright place this famous buss supply.  
June, 1750.

\* The ship commanded by Jason, afterwards translated, by the poets, among the stars.  
† The late earl of Crawford. ‡ *Ανε ο φευγων και παλιν μαχησεται.* Mr Menage gives  
this as a saying among the Greeks.

PEGGY to her JOHN,

*At his leaving her to go on board the Carteret  
Buss, or Vessel, just sail'd for the Herring  
Fishery.*

**H**OW dearly I love you, bear witness,  
my heart!  
I wish you success, but 'tis death thus to part.  
With your fish'ry, and herrings, you've  
kept a strange fuls; [make a buss &  
But tell me, John, how many smacks

of COURAGE.

**T**H' anatomists of human minds  
Cut courage out of various kinds:  
For this deep philosophic sect  
Divide and mince our intellect.

The man, inspir'd by clang and rattle,  
Who runs with appetite to battle,  
Who fighting loves for fighting-sake,  
And thinks it fair to give and take; —  
His heart we must allow is stout:  
His head, indeed—that some may doubt.  
Yet Cutts was no unsocial creature;  
And Lindsay † felt for human nature.

'The man who fights, and runs away;  
'May live to fight another day.'  
So Butler some where says (look o'er him)  
And so the Greeks ‡ had said before him.—  
In him, the sturdiness of mind  
Is great, but with precaution join'd.  
Here from examples we desist:

They stand so thick they can't be miss'd.  
Tho' hard 'tis to determine fully  
The wit and courage of a bully:  
Yet so these qualities are link'd.  
One gets him can'd, and t'other pink'd.  
The first let living heroes tell;  
The last is known by many a knell.

The noble minds, who war declare  
With all that's gen'rous, just, and fair;  
Are daily perjur'd to beguile,  
And pick your pocket with a smile:  
These heroes of a higher sort  
Brighten the splendor of a court.  
Here Chartres' bravery appears,  
And Japhet Crook's, who lost his ears.

But civil courage let us chuse,  
Such as experienc'd statesmen use;  
Which leads them on thro' thick and thin;  
Which scorns repute, and laughs at sin;  
Which, when obstruction lies before it,  
Never removes it, but leaps o'er it;  
O'er prince and people paramount,  
Staves off enquiry, shuns account:  
Which when oblig'd to quit the seat,  
Maintains its honour in defeat;  
Defies the terrors of the law,  
And keeps the hireling crew in awe.  
Such W——le had; and such, 'tis clear,  
All have; who by his compass steer.

N n

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, June 1.



tence of death.

THE sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Elizabeth Banks, for stripping and robbing a child about four years old, in Mary-bon-fields, received sentence of death.

SATURDAY, 2.

A cause was tried in the court of Exchequer, by a special jury, between a famous chimney-doctor, plaintiff, and the earl of Berkeley defendant, for a pretended cure of the earl's chimnies from smoaking (tho' they were proved in court to smoak as bad as ever) when, after a trial of nine hours, the plaintiff was cast, to the no small mortification of the fraternity of chimney doctors, several of whom being examined on behalf of their brother doctor, attempted to prove a custom of five guineas a chimney to be paid, tho' no agreement should be made concerning it.

TUESDAY, 5.

The parliament which stood prorogued to the 14th inst. was, by their excellencies the lords justices, ordered to be farther prorogued to the 30th of August next.

THURSDAY, 7.

Their excellencies issued a declaration, relating to the distribution of prizes taken from the Genoese, whereby his majesty restores to them his third; the merchants, who were sufferers in the war, by having their ships taken and carried into Genoa, being first reimbursed their losses.

SUNDAY, 10.

This day in the afternoon there was a violent storm of thunder and lightning, which did considerable damage to a house in Abingdon's Buildings, Westminster: The family were drinking tea in the back parlour, and instantly the windows were all shatter'd to pieces, the window-shutters fell into the room, all the tea things were broke, and the partitions all scorched. At another house in the same place it split a stack of chimnies, and did considerable damage to some other houses in the neighbourhood.

TUESDAY, 12.

At a court of aldermen held at Guildhall, Matthew Blackiston, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Bishopsgate ward. There was a petition presented to the court, signed by many of the inhabitants of the said ward, signifying their apprehension of his being unqualified; which the court considered of, and, after debate, divided,

when 11 of the aldermen were for swearing him, and 10 against it. The votes stood as follow, viz.

F O R.

Right Hon. the lord mayor,  
Sir John Barnard,  
Mr. alderman Benn,  
Mr. ald. Cockayne,  
Mr. ald. Alfop,  
Mr. ald. Gascoyne,  
Mr. ald. Fosside,  
Mr. ald. Rawlinson,  
Mr. ald. Janssen,  
Mr. ald. Bethell,  
Mr. ald. Glynne.

A G A I N S T.

Sir Henry Marshall,  
Sir Richard Heare,  
Sir Rob. Ladbroke,  
Sir William Calvert,  
Sir Geo. Champion,  
Mr. ald. Arnold,  
Mr. ald. Winterbottom,  
Mr. ald. Whitaker,  
Mr. ald. Dickenson,  
Mr. ald. Afgill.

Sir William Smith withdrew. Mr. alderman Chitty did not vote. Sir Joseph Hankey and Mr. alderman Baker were absent. At the same time Thomas Chitty, Esq; was sworn in alderman of Tower ward.

SUNDAY, 17.

This evening the new-born prince, son to the prince and princess of Wales, was baptized by the name of Frederick William: The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of Oxford. The sponsors were their royal highnesses prince George and the princess Augusta, and prince William of Saxe-Gotha, brother to her royal highness the princess of Wales, who was represented by the Rt. Hon. the lord North and Guildford.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The lord mayor and court of aldermen waited on their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, with their congratulatory address upon the birth of the young prince; and were graciously received.

THURSDAY, 21.

Their excellencies the lords justices signed the fiat for calling Nathaniel Gundry, and Sidney Stafford Smythe, Esqrs. to the degree of serjeants at law, at the court of common-pleas in Westminster-hall. They were afterwards made judges, in the room of the two lately deceased, viz. Sir Thomas Abney, and Mr. baron Clarke. (See p. 236.)

The REPORT of the committee appointed to examine the petitions of the masters and journeymen freemen.

To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, Aldermen and Commoners, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

W H E R E A S by an order of this honourable court, bearing date the twenty-



twenty-fifth day of January last, it was referred to us, whose names are hereunto subscribed (with others) to examine and consider the allegations of the petition of the several persons, whose names are subscribed thereto, citizens of London, and liverymen of their respective companies there under-mentioned, in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the citizens of the said city, who occupy or use any trade, handicraft, or mystery, within the same, as masters, which was read in this court the fourteenth of December last; also a second petition of the several masters, tradesmen, and artificers, freemen of the city of London, whose names are thereunto subscribed; likewise a petition of the several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, freemen of London, masters and journeymen of the several trades, handicrafts, and manufactures, there under-mentioned, as well in behalf of themselves, as the rest of their brethren, citizens and freemen; and also another petition of several persons, whose names are thereunto subscribed, being journeymen masons and freemen of this city, for themselves, and in behalf of all other free journeymen of the same trade, and to report how we find the same, together with our opinions thereon, to this court.

We humbly certify, that in pursuance of the said order, we have had several meetings for the purpose aforesaid, and have examined the allegations of the said several petitioners, and likewise heard the said petitioners in support thereof, and have come to the following resolutions.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the matters complained of by the several petitioners, require some regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the present method of proceedings in the mayor's-court, against persons employing non-freemen, likewise requires some regulation.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That the court of lord mayor and aldermen of this city, be empowered from time to time, upon application, any Tuesday, by any master freeman, to give leave to employ any number of non-freemen to work under him within this city and liberties thereof, and for such time, and under such restrictions, as the court shall think necessary and proper; but in case there shall be any Tuesday on which the said court shall not be held, that then the lord mayor for the time being, upon such Tuesday, shall have the like power.

That it is the opinion of this committee, That no freeman of this city shall be liable to the penalty, which, by an act of common-council, made and passed the fourth

day of July, 1712, is inflicted for setting on work any person being a foreigner from the liberties thereof, if on trial of the action to be brought against him for such penalty, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, and jury, who shall try the same, that the defendant in such action had immediately before his setting such foreigner on work, used his best endeavours to procure a journeyman, being a freeman, to work with him, and could not procure any such freeman being a fit and proper person to be employed by him in his work; and that the notice required by the said act of common-council, shall henceforth be personal notice, and in writing.

And your committee beg leave to observe, That in the course of their inquiry how, and in what manner prosecutions have been commenced, it does appear, that the necessary method of proceeding pursuant to the by-laws, is in the name of the chamberlain, but that the chamberlain is so far from being concerned in these actions, that his name is made use of without any application to him, and that he has no advantage or benefit of any kind whatsoever arising therefrom.

All which we humbly submit to this honourable court, the 20th day of May, 1750.

Richard Hoare,	Francis Ellis,
Robert Ladbroke,	James Hodges,
Tho. Winterbottom,	Robert Henshaw,
Crisp Gascoyne,	Benjamin Gascoyne,
Marshe Dickinson,	Robert Wilson,
Charles Agill,	Richard Slater,
Thomas Harrison,	John Paterfon.

MONDAY, 25.

A court of hustings was held at Guildhall, for the election of city officers for the year ensuing, when William Alexander, Esq; citizen and tallow-chandler, and John Wallinger, Esq; citizen and painter-stainer, were elected sheriffs; Sir John Bosworth, Knt. re-elected chamberlain; and Mr. Thomas Hyde, late bridge-master, and Mr. Daniel French, chosen aleconners, in the room of Mr. Edward Knowles and Mr. Benjamin Betts, both deceased.

About four in the afternoon, a man dressed in a white waistcoat and a green apron, fell from the top of the monument, and was miserably dashed to pieces. The manner of his falling was this: In the iron gallery there is a live eagle to be seen, for which it is customary to pay a penny; but the person not being there to shew it, it being inclosed in a wooden cage, he, in projecting his body too far over the rails, to look in at the back part of the box, which is open to the iron work, lost his hold, fell against the top of the pedestal, and from thence against one of the posts in the street, whereby the top of his skull

was laid quite open, and the other parts of his body terribly shattered.

About this time one Hannah Snell, born at Worcester, who had served several years as a marine in Fraser's regiment, by the name of James Gray, went to the East-Indies in admiral Boscawen's squadron, and was at the siege of Pondicherry, presented a petition to the duke of Cumberland, praying some provision may be made for her now she is discharged the service. His royal highness referred her petition to Gen. Fraser, to report to him the truth of it; which report being made, his royal highness was pleased to order her to be put upon the king's list, by which she obtains a pension of 30l. a year for her life. It seems, her sweetheart being impressed into the marine service, she put on mens clothes, and entered into the same regiment, went in the same ship with him to the East-Indies, and was his mess-mate while he lived (he dying in the voyage) and was as servant to one of the lieutenants. She behaved with great intrepidity as a sailor and soldier; and her sex was never discovered, either by her sweetheart, or any of her comrades, till she made the discovery herself by the above-mentioned petition. What is further remarkable in this heroine, is, that in the battle of Pondicherry she received 12 wounds, six in her right leg, five in her left, and the other in her groin; from the last of which she extracted the ball, and herself performed the cure, to prevent her sex being discovered.

#### WEDNESDAY, 27.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, waited on the prince and princess of Wales, when Richard Adams, the recorder, read the city's address of congratulation on the birth of the young prince, and the happy recovery of the princess of Wales; to which his royal highness returned an answer, expressing his approbation of their address, and his great regard for the city of London.

Letters from Venice, towards the end of the month, gave an account, that a French ship was arrived there from the Levant, with the dismal news, that on May 7, the island of Cerigo was visited with a dreadful earthquake, which lasted five minutes; that great part of the houses in that island were thrown down, or swallowed up by the openings in the ground, and that upwards of two thousand souls perished in that dreadful calamity. — Cerigo (the Cythra of the antients) is a considerable island, inhabited by Greeks, and subject to the republick of Venice, is governed by a noble Venetian, in quality of a proveditor, who is renewed every two

years. It produces some excellent wine, but in no great quantity: It is stocked with store of venison, and a competency of corn and oil, sufficient for its inhabitants. The Greeks here residing have the greater veneration for this place, upon the account of a vulgar opinion now current among them, which is, that John the divine began here to write his Apocalypse.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 26. **H**ORATIO Walpole, Esq; to Miss Van Neck.

Mr. Watton, an eminent merchant of this city, to Miss Yerbury.

June 4. Edward Alleyn, Esq; a young gentleman of a good estate in Essex, to Mrs. Jane Miles, of Bunhill-row.

5. Byatt Walden, Esq; an eminent merchant, to Miss Williams, only daughter of Richard Williams, of East-Ham, Esq;

6. Rev. Dr. James Douglas, of the bishoprick of Durham, to Miss Haliburton, sister to col. Haliburton, at Edinburgh.

15. William Amphlett, Esq; of Hadfor, late high sheriff of Worcestershire, to Miss Amphlett, of Clent.

Henry Uthwat, of Lathbury, in Bucks, Esq; to the only daughter of the late Sir John Chester.

20. Rev. Dr. Willis, rector of Stopley and Woodley-croft, to Miss Anne Ashley, of Staffordshire.

21. Hon. Henry Knight, Esq; only son of Robert lord Luxborough, to Miss Heath, daughter of the late Thomas Heath, of Stansted in Essex, Esq;

James Philips, Esq; of Gloucester, to Miss Sarah Rawlinson, of that county.

Sir Thomas Head, bart. to Miss Holt.

Capt. William Gough, of the foot guards, to Miss Penelope Pool.

23. Samuel Batterton, Esq; lately arrived from New England, to Miss Sally Wood of Newington.

24. Mr. Sawtell, of the General Post-office, to Miss Anne Science, of Red-Lion street, Clerkenwell.

June 8. The lady of Thomas Ryves, Esq; of Ranston in Dorsetshire, delivered of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Newton, of Rygate in Surrey, of four children, who soon expired.

The lady of Charles Coxe, Esq; of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

May 26. **J**AMES Cocks, Esq; of Worcesterhire, and lord of the manor of Rygate in Surrey, which borough he represented in eight parliaments. He was nephew to the great lord Somers, and heir to most of his estates.

Rev.



Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey, who had been pastor to a congregation of protestant dissenters at the Devizes in Wiltshire, near 50 years.

27. The eldest son of the lord visc. Fauconberg, at 10 years old.

29. Lady Rebecca Tyrrell, relict of Sir Edmund Tyrrell, of Lamport in Northamptonshire, bart. aged 95.

Dame Anne Lowther, at her seat near Northfleet in Kent.

31. Richard Atkinson, Esq; at Chelmsford, aged 95, formerly an eminent conveyancer.

Sir Francis Curson, bart. at his seat at Water-pewy, near Thame in Oxfordshire.

Sir Edward Gascoyne, of Parlington, bart. some time since, at Cambray: He was of a very antient family.

June 9. Josiah Chitty, of Goodmansfields, Esq; an eminent wine-merchant, and brother to Thomas Chitty, Esq; alderman of Tower-ward.

10. Robert Bishop, Esq; a merchant in Throgmorton-street, and one of the common-council men for Broad-street ward.

Sir John Arnott, late of Fifeshire, in Scotland, Bart. lineally descended from Sir Joseph Arnott, who came in with William the Conqueror: He died at York.

13. Mr. Edward Colvil, father to the present countess of Tankerville, aged 105.

Rev. Mr. John Ball, sen. who had been vicar of Chesham, in Bucks, upwards of 40 years.

24. Col. Laferrier, for many years col. of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, and since col. of one of the late disbanded regiments of marines, at his seat near Windsor.

William Hawes, Esq; chief clerk to the Hon. the surveyor of the Navy.

Stephen Collier, Esq; possessed of a plentiful fortune in the coal-mines.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Clayton, presented to the vicarage of Aulty, in the diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.—Mr. Scottow, to the rectory of Slinfield, in Suffex.—Dr. Sumner, head master of Eton school, to the vicarage of Barwick in Elwick, Yorkshire.—Mr. Giles Templeman, to the rectory of Chiselmourn, in Dorsetshire.—Mr. Maurice Gough, to the rectory of Trinton, in Essex.—John Morgan, M. A. to the rectory of Little Leighs, in Essex.—Mr. John Bourne, to the vicarage of Cron-dall, in Hampshire.—Philip Yonge, D. D. made a canon or prebendary of Westminster.—Abraham Channing, M. A. presented to the rectory of Pentridge, in Dorsetshire.—Philip Rawlins, M. A. to the rectory of East Chinnock, in Somerset-

shire.—Mr. Whittington, to the vicarage of East Ruston, in Norfolk.—Mr. Gilbert Lake, to the living of Seagrav, in Wiltshire.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THOMAS Francis, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; made deputy solicitor of the treasury.—Mr. John Patterfon, made one the pages to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.—Capt. George Crawford, made major of Otway's reg. in the room of major Henry Barnard, deceased.—Lieut. Bartholomew Blake made captain of a company in Hopson's regiment; Ensign Brome, lieut. in the room of Mr. Blake; and Mr. Radley, ensign in the room of Mr. Brome.—Capt. lieut. Christopher Russell, made captain of a company in Wynyard's regiment; Lieut. Edward Foster, capt. lieut. in the room of Mr. Russell; Ensign William Wynyard, lieut. in the room of Mr. Foster; and Mr. Robert Wilmot, ensign in the room of Mr. Wynyard.—Mr. David Maitland, made a lieut. in Kennedy's reg. in the room of Mr. James Nairn, resigned on half-pay.—Capt. Thomas Rainsford, made major of Powlett's reg. and Mr. Joseph Lewis Feyrac, captain in the room of Mr. Rainsford.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

LEAR Ohlson, the elder, of Golden-lane, sugar-refiner.—John Banister, late of Islington, victualler.—John Ellard, of Bunhill-row, sawyer.—Barth. Kilpin, of Long-acre, coach and coach-harness maker.—Joseph Skillern, of Gloucester, salesman.—John Wraxall, of Bristol, merchant.—James Darbyshire, of Bristol, stationer.—John Rooke, of Kingsland-road, chapman.—John Slater, late of Ayre-street, Westminster, but now of Latten in Essex, ironmonger and brasier.—Joseph Beech, late of Bristol, merchant.—Joseph Shore, late of Nottingham, innkeeper.—Tho. Honey, late of Cornwall, tin-dresser.—Henry Kelly, of Austin-fryars, merchant.—Step. Glide, of Thorpe in Essex, chapman.—John Walslinshaw, of Little Mortimer-street, merchant.—John Burghall, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Cheesemonger.—Peter Boynton, of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, maltster.—Edw. Jolly, of Blackrod, in Lancashire, chapman.—John Patterfon, of Hanover-street, Long-acre, hairseller, and dealer.—Christopher Astley, of Lincoln, dealer.—Charles Wheeler, late of Savage-gardens, merchant.—Jonathan Pemberton, of Mile-end, brewer.—Tho. Morison, of Aldermanbury, merchant.—Benjamin Williams, late of the Strand, grocer and dealer.—Henry Climps, of Wokeing, in Surrey, victualler.—Edmond Minter, of Ipswich, Cornfactor and maltster.

# PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	NAME.	INDIA	South Sea	South Sea	4 per Cent.	Bank An.	3 per Cent.	India Bond.	3. Cir. pr	Wind at	Weather	BILL of Mortality from
	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.	STOCK.
1	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	rain	May 22, to June 26.
2	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair warm	Christ. Males 680 1310
3	Wh. Sun.											Femal. 630
4	131 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S.	fair rain	Buried Males 970 1897
5	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. E.	fair rain	Femal. 927
6	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair clou.	Died under 2 Years old 575
7	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair clou.	Between 2 and 5 131
8	133 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. S. W.	fair	5 and 10 67
9	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair hot	10 and 20 54
10	Sunday									S. by W.	fair hot	20 and 30 180
11	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. E.	thunder	30 and 40 236
12	134 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair	40 and 50 240
13	134 1/4	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair	50 and 60 155
14	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair rain	60 and 70 143
15	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. W.	fair	70 and 80 79
16	Sunday									S. by W.	fair	80 and 90 31
17	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. S. W.	fair	90 and 100 6
18	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S. E.	clou. fair	1897
19	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. E.	fair hot	Within the Walls 158
20	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. E.	fair hot	Without the Walls 478
21	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. E.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 868
22	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. E.	cloudy	City & Sub. W. 403
23	Sunday									E. N. E.	fair	Weekly May 29 400
24	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	E.	clou. fair	June 5 412
25	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	S.	fair rain	13 386
26	134	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	W. N. W.	wind thu.	19 359
27	133	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. W. by W.	cold wind	26 340
28	133	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. W.	cloud. fair	1897
29	133	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. N. W.	rain	Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 10d.
30	132	184 1/4	104 1/4	105	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	238 1/4	4 10 0	N. W.	cloud. fair	Peafe 16s. to 17s. 6d. per Q.

PRICE of CORD	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.
	Wheat 28s to 31s 9d	71. 15s load	71. 15s load	71. 15s load	71. 5s load	81 8s load
	Barley 15s to 16s 6d	15s to 16 qr	16s to 19 qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 19 qr	17s 6d to 18
	Oats 11s to 12s 6d	14s to 16	14s to 15	14s to 16s	17s to 19s	13s to 14 6d
	Beans 16s to 18s	20s to 24	22s to 23	24s to 25s	21s 6d to 23s	24s to 28



THE states of Friesland have lately come to a resolution, to pay off all the publick debts due by that province, for which purpose their creditors are to have assignations upon the province, bearing an interest of 4l. per cent. per ann. until the capital be entirely paid off; and to effect this they have established a sinking fund of 14,000 guilders a year, which is to be applied towards paying off so much of the capital debt yearly, beginning with those debts that are of the oldest standing.

By a ship lately arrived in Holland, they have an account, that the insurrection of negroes in their colony of Surinam has been entirely suppressed by the courage and diligence of Mefs. Reynsdorp and de la Faille, who marched at the head of a company of berghers in pursuit of the rebellious negroes; and after a painful march of four days thro' the woods, came up with, attacked and defeated them, killing 20, and making prisoners of 60 of them; and as there was but 120 in all missing from the plantations, there could remain but 40, some of whom have since been killed or taken, and the rest must surrender, or perish in the woods. However, the Dutch government continue resolved to send thither the detachment of regular troops mentioned in our last, under the command of major general baron de Sporke, who is to have the chief command of all the forces in that colony. And for securing that colony against any future insurrection, a regulation has been made, by which every planter, who has 40 negroes, is obliged, under the penalty of 500 guilders, to have one white man as an overseer, two to 60, three to 80, four to 100; and for any greater number, one white man for every 50 blacks.

Some deputies from the towns of Delft, Rotterdam, the Brille, Schiedam, and Enkhuyzen, have lately had an audience of the prince stadtholder, to concert with his serene highness the most proper and necessary measures for supporting and improving the herring fishery, which his serene highness has very much at heart.

From Paris we hear, that a general chamber of assurance has been lately established in that city, which was first set on foot by a company of merchants, and has a fund of 12,000,000 of livres divided into 4000 shares of 3000 livres each; and it meets with all the encouragement the government can give.

The general assembly of the clergy of France now sitting, being unwilling that the yearly amount of their revenues should be inquired into, for the sake of raising the tax lately established in France, called the 20th penny, or one shilling in the pound, have in lieu of that tax offered

to pay his most christian majesty 15 millions of livres yearly for five years, by way of free gift, which it is supposed his majesty will accept of; and as it cannot be supposed, that the clergy offer more than the 20th penny would amount to, we may from thence compute, that the revenues of the clergy of France amount to at least 15 millions sterling per ann. What a monstrous expence for supporting a set of people, who, in no one shape whatever, contribute any thing to the publick good!

M. Grosse de Gelacy, a colonel in the French service and a native of Wales, and one who attended the pretender's son in his late Scottish expedition, has communicated to the royal academy of sciences, a memorial concerning a most useful invention for preserving sailors in case of shipwreck; which has been examined by one of the members of the said academy, who has seen a proof of the invention, and made a favourable report thereof. The memorial says, that the machine takes up so little room, is so cheap in its construction, and may with so much ease and celerity be made use of, that no sailor need be unfurnished with it; and as it will preserve every man who uses it from sinking, no such man can be lost by shipwreck, unless he dies of hunger or cold before he can reach the land, or be taken up by some passing ship.

From Madrid we are advised, June 15, N. S. that two men of war, the *Constante* and *America*, arrived lately at Cadiz, last from the Havanna, with 1,320,000 dollars, besides other commodities; that on the 20th they received the news of M. Spinola's arrival at Cadiz, with three men of war, having on board 16,550,000 dollars in gold and silver, besides 2,000,000 in fruits; and on the 14th they had the news, that two ships from the South-Seas were arrived at Cadiz, with between 3 and 4,000,000 of dollars, besides other effects. That his catholic majesty has added four maradeveis per diem to the pay of every serjeant, corporal, soldier, and drum-major in his service. That the great quantity of rain lately fallen in Old Castille has given them hopes of a plentiful harvest in that province. And that such a number of ships with wheat and barley from the north, among which were above 45 sail of English, have arrived at Cadiz, that the price of corn was considerably diminished.

Petersburg, June 19, N. S. The empress has ordered the fleet to sail the 21st, to cruize as far as Dantzick, and from thence to return to Cronstadt, for exercising the sailors.

Dr.

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